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VOL. VII.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

NO. 28

TRAINS RUNNING 69 MILES West of the missouri.

Gen. T. L. Rosser Resigns his Position on the Northern Pacific to Accept the Management of the Cana-

dian Pacific.

LACK OF SUPPLIES. Owing to a lack of supplies work on the extension is temporarily at | a standstill 'Thus far there has been little snow on the line and cold weather has not material y effected the progress of the line. Daily trans west from Mandan with While in various sections the county of time, on the 22d ult. It seems that some Hugh McKennanas conductor, have been run v Ll the transfer stepped running, election will be rather tame. In fact when and vinl commence again as som as the ice by day is completel, which will be about ich cays, and in less than a month the trick will be laid for the first 100 mile, it now being out about seventy. The trains run out twenty miles beyond "Bab Mine" There are three stations on t. extension and two water tanks. Quie a good sized village has already sprung up at the Coal Banks and at Baby Mille.

is fice ashing and its merchants are all doing well. The new depot add's greatly to the appreciance of the town and many new traines are being erected. The Crit in a waking up somewhat and now a preaches the threshhold of a respectable recey, total and territorial paper At 10 for the streets of Mind in present a live , log e nancé, but u nit she can boast an of ha house, with nightly entertainmer , she must necessarily remain in the shad or a Bismack church spire.

GEN. ROSSER

has regioned his position as chief engineer and at Thomas Donne has taken the Gene A's quarters at Mundin The reason o G. Re ser's wither wal has not yet teen wede pallic, but he probably has a beder thing the is now in Washingto i.e. d. it is stated, will soons become mai ger or the Condian Pacific, which bern, pashed forward anyards the Sask the will cottain don't does, an of los resouldinges him to join him The Northwest in, which new eads at Kar , kd, about 100 miles from Bis maic , will hard on to this gity next sease in the Camidian Pacine goes on, so as to cap the Peace River country, the futur · great where growing district. Bis march is acceptal frically situated for a rails ad centre. The

BLACK HILLS ROAD

will can to B smarck instead of Mandan so as to connect with the other roads. In view of all these facts it seems that Bis and Diko aim and but echo the wisn's marck will been more than ever next year The fold to the hills by this route will pass through elegant farming lands, have no interests in common, and it would well watered with running sirgams.

THE BAD LANDS.

Prepriations have been unide and the cont, at let for grading partio sof the Bad Lands this winter. Walker's camp is about twelve miles this side of the Little through our genul, though generally desorte localny. The low land or valleys between the gray lonesome looking peaks counties, and a deat big enough to swamp are a fed with timber and a h avy vegeta- a sy other people tu in us, walking a conis so that fully miles west or Green River walk it we paid his bills.) It's original, on the west bank of the Latte Missouri but it's thin. Again we have thought have seen built. Capt Seeve Baker, 6th of trying the a limis-10.1 game. Bit now Inc als has charge of the commissaries and Frank Moore has the post tradership. So thera Dakota stands ready to form and Frank Moore has the post madersalp. So there Dakota stands route.

The rost will proportely remain in existing any combination that shall make the de- to find that the company is determined to of lumber was used in the construction of don't love her nortern half, and we await ters are over 200 feet long.

U.S Court.

Quite a number of Bismarckers left this week to attend the U.S. Court at Fargo. The first case before the jury will be the Brughlermurder case, in which Gen. Milcs takes an active part as a friend of the see sed. Brugh er was Miles' faithful scout in days gone by and the General does not forget it. The second case will be that of Clancy, who, it will be proved, killed his min with the batt of a gun in self-defence last summer on the N. P. extension. Goffney, who, it will be remembered, was accused of robbing Mrs. Wallace Britton's trunk.while at Fort Lincoln, will also be tried at this court Peterson, for purchasing goods known by him to have been stolen Indian supplies, will receive a hearing. The Eclipse libel cases are also docketed for this court, but an effort will be made to have the hearing in this city. E H, Bly and J. W. Raymond of this city are on the grand jury. The latter left Wednesday morning.

Ulman, the Murderer.

Ulman, the alleged murderer of Winters, for the third time, was brought before a magistrate at Miles City last Fri day for a preliminary examination. This time Ulman waived examination and save bonds in the sum of \$1,500 for his appearand await the action of the grand jury.

THE HILLS "IDE 1S."

Southern Da tota Realy for a Division on the 45t a allel. The Deadwood Evening Press contains the following regarding the Hills' "dens" of a division of the territory: "The time is approaching for the preliminary steps -the feints and the sparring of these interested-in the convention that shall nominate the Republican candidate for delegate to congress for Dakota. It is well known and has probably been demonstrated often enough for the Democratic party, that the man nominated by that convention is the next, delegate; and in fact, so well known is it, that for the coming year the Demberatic back is bat so far that it looks to be well nigh broken. fices w.ll be contested, and in no place more holly than in the Halls, the general

The compargn this spring-the nomination is in May-will be run upor one basis, and that, division, for nothing car or will be done in congress touching ad-

even peep, afterwards.

Democratic outfit so badly that they didn't

thick as usual "Cictus," in the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, occasionally tells a thing or two, but in one thing he is birid. He goes on the supposition that we, in the Hills, will ask no questions. The wise man will try and see us satisfied, for there that we are the power that was the dog, and the tail too. We have a voting pop ulation of 8.000, at the lowest estimateand while we are so nearly divided in polities that the "cow counties" would cooleid er a Democratic majority in the light of a possibility, but no diag serious; vet, those counties must remain or that we are terribly claimsn, seed and people, and in the minds of many the "Yankton ring" has yet even u jastly, though it may be, in the region of the heart-Dog Grass fell, such an odor, that, at the cuming manifest excluding. You doe, you have killed ration of shar, signtel politicians, hie community may have occus, in to make nown the fact that we don't forget.

as high a stool as enact northern or night, evinced great surprise; en Dikota. In fact werather think it 45th puallel the Hills will gravitate

The position of gorthern Dasotalis known. They mair their hopewon a di vis.or which shill give them the Hills camp and the wildest excitement conceivand any other piece of ground mentional or proposed by any body, so it shall contact agedy. tine B.s narck. At least that is the Bismuck idea of it, and may be termed the down]-ED. Bisheries boom. Of the northeast corner and its wishes, nothing scens to have

been said, and no one seems to know. Southern Dakota has : 1 idea, and it 1 division on the 43th partitel. The Press and softeneat of its section when it said 'orthern Dakota and southern Dikota be an imposition upon the occupians of the two sections to condemn them to per petu d polit cal unity."

And the Hills' "id'a," what is that Wed, we have had our "ideas" and they played-out politicians to make ourselves we have crystallized our "ideas" and they crystulize in the shape of the figures 43. only the opportunity to make our move.

This is the way the question stands today, and the man that com's nearest our : wish on the subject-matter "carries off the

Change of Time.

A new time table goes into effect, Monday mo ning next, the morning mail leav-1.1 at i a. 10. Instead o. 7:45 This change has been refluced as the price of stock has was brought about on account of the general looseness and insufficiency of the accomodations at Elk River station, where the train stopped for breakfast. Passengers will hereafter reach St. Paul in time, dom of the restriction imposed by the restor that meal The passenger will arrive at 7.20 instead of 7:10 and one daily freight train each way arriving and departing at 2:30 a. m.

The Trouble with Johnny.

[Rockport Pioncer.] A correspondent of the Pioneer-Press, under the name of "Cactus," and several other aliases, locating himself first at Bis marck and then at Fargo, proceeds to haul up the Dakota politicians before him and after rubbing them down with a branch off of the plant bearing his name, dismisses them with a growl. Just what ails "Cactus" is hard to tell, but we believe, aftar carefully considering his case, we are safe in pronouncing it worms.

The Heavy Men of Fargo.

With John Rea, Edwards and Goldy West all in the eastern end of the territory, we are living in daily dread of our ance at the next term of the district court | end of it kicking up and spilling us into Lake Superior .- Deadwood Pioneer.

FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY

THE VOICE OF THE WIRES THE DUCHOUT THE WORLD.

Dog Grass. Chief of the Gros Ventres, Fonly Murdered at Glendive---His Jugular Vein Cut and Two stabs in his Heart. BECOMING CIVILIZED.

FT. BUFORD, D. T. Dec. 4.—Dog Grass, a chief of the Gros Venters Indians, was fatally stabled by Strong Wind, of the same tribe, near their hunting campon the Yellowstone river at Glendive, Montaina, on the 22d ult. It seems that some person had visited the camp from the upper Yellowstone provided with a plenti-Tripp fell last election, his fall scare the full supply of fire water for trading par poses of which these Indians imbibe! friely An ancient grudge caused an al tereation and Dog Grass becoming excited struck Strong Wind in the face. This mission, until after the election

Nothing definite has yet been promised or hinted yet by the half dozen or hinted prominent candidates alrea by in the field, in the fashion of the whites to give Strong

Nothing definite has yet been promised but further argument only increased the bit erriess and at last Dog Grass proceeded and We have an uner consulted the Revised Statutes of the U.S. Chad says he would have been promised to remain the fashion of the whites to give Strong as it. H. didn't have the uthouse to set aside. was not reseated, as Dog Grass was a chief

LESSON IN THE MANLY ART.

The pugnistic savages were separated by the onlooker at lit was supposed the matter had ended but later on in the evening is no use in trying to disguise the fact radiole with a friend, became aware that Sroag Wind was following him. The can't furned and said, "You dog, you are tax ling me!" Yes!" ar wered the other. they foth simultaneously sprang towards each other and Strong Wind drove his hunting kine at the neek of the chief. ne ray severing the jugular vein-then quickly withdrawing the keen blade, he ST'IBBED HIM TWICE

me?" "Hom!" answered Snoong Aind; "I in off for the Crows" The lext mornthere can be no doest that the Hills describe tribe was in the I dge of a solwill be consulted in this matter of the writing, an avenging kinsmon, and nig Strong Wind was in the I dge o. a solnomination, and that in the contribution when told of the fatal duel in which he the descrite-makers we shall sit on about fig. Tell so conspicuously the price ding ok low it tains of the crone had com it will be somewrite amusing to note the mittel wail a Ger the linker ice owine and ty exhibited is to water side of the Liquid. If is friends smrg ded him out of camb and horsenoposed in vesingat a wig wall of silety with the Crows Dog Grass was one of the five head men of the and prevalled among his followers after

[No despatches from thet east-wires]

Eideine n waer ie minis NO. THEN PACIFIC RAILED D. COMPANY.
NO. LABLE PAR. 1979. Perolecal. That the agricultural lands of the Company west of the Misso thereof, to anget sound had be offered or site to actual settless at the government pice, of two daily can be all.

race, winds addition thereto of ten cents her acie, to be paid to the company to recents her ache, to be paid to the company to re-labourse it for the close of selecting surveying and conveying said lands. This resolution does not appeal of conformal lands, no, to lands of its lands to tail the conformal particularly required for to the transfer of tailors, where water is searcy, to triple conforming springs or other na-tural sliphy water a sum be for the latenesis of seitness at any centar such, the provineges shall not be accessed their or confronted by any in-dividualist point of the recover to the use of dividuals; por tolord regised for the use of

FREDERICK BILLINGS,

It is certainly a matter for congratulation that the Board of Directors of the R. R Company have decided to place the lands diversed by the above resolution at suca prices as will insure their prompt sale and the rapid settlement of the territory beyond the Missouri river. It can authore to its long established policy of in the tag the value of the read by inicing beine neat and improvement and not, as the many land great roads do, fill us treasury at the expense of the people by holding the tands at high prices. That as plan is not at all new is saswa by the fact that when during a period of depression the p. c. erred stock of the company .s very low the land rate was not ad raced, but on the other hand the price dvanced the difermination clearly being to equalize the cash cost of land with the government rates. The people of this secdution, as, by the exemptions named all re afforded an equal opportunity of obthining those desirable tracts which are always absorbed by speculators and capi talists to the injury of settlers.

Mission Service.

Rev. Mr. Miller has secured the use of Champion Hall for mission service Sunday evenings The first service was held hast Sunday evening. The attendance as well as the service was good. The music was fair, but with a little attention it can be made better. The service consisted of a short responsive service, several stirring llyms and an earnest and eloquent appeal th the unconverted. Champion Hall well lighted and well heated and is by far the most convenient place for holding religious services in the city.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis died at Chicago last week of pheumonia. Gen. Davis was colonel ef the 23d in antry and Brevet Brig. Gen. He was one of the bravest and best officers who served during

MILES CITY MUTTERINGS. Sergeant Marks Crosses the River-Ulman, the Murderer.

MILES CITY, Nov. 25 .- Sergeant Marks, Q. M. Serge ant of the 5th U S. Infantry, this morning appelled a long contested suit on earth to the Supreme court above Without filing any notice of exec ti gan undertaking or appeal he surreptitiously made up his judgment r il and skipped aloft to await the action of the Appelate Court. Whether his "statement" will be found correct by the reviewing authority, or returned for amendments, is not clear to the judgment creditors, yet it is air to presume a transcript of his earthly record will have been prepared ere the ergeant reaches that far distant court from which brofest that financial emb reassement could not have been to e cause of his most histy exit. Another statement is to the effect that Marks hid to the some \$5.(0) but that I was is own money. This is probably the right sit is certainly the most charactable view of the suicide reasons for passing in his last stack of reds.

Ulman, the man wools charged with the killing of whaters, had his hear he before Commisstoner Cook on Saturday last, and was discharged somer Cook on Saturday last, and was discharged for vant of juri-diction. Chadband app ared for the defendant and from the producity of his knowledge of the law extricated the fact that Piest ent Hayes had neartherity to retastile, to make the control of the last that th

As II. H. didn't hav the uthorny to set aside said land for minitary purposes the U. S. Conts heln) jurisdiction, over the prisoner (who killed his man on the reserve) hence he was disenarged. He was arreste, again to-day, however, on a warthat is sed out o a 19 time court and is now in the custody of the sheriff.

Joe Smith, who will be remembered as a ma-Joe Smith, who will be remembered as a manipulator of the argent for Charley Louis at bismare at a Lindenty here. He attempted to on the satisfaction from a very smith man by means of a wheelspoke and was so unsuccessful as to fal into the cattches of the law. Fifty dollars and costs—confinited, He still languishes.

In an interview with Walter D McCool, of the firm of bronch, ter. Linbhell & Co., your cores. firm of broncw. ter. limbbell & Co., your co pondent hained the startling information that the N. P. locating party had entered town and withou consulting his wishes made inquiries re garding timber culture in the Tongue River valley. Blood will barely satisfy the trate Waiter

CRAPE ON THE PORTRAIT.

But Winston Bounced From the Beloved Order of Batch-lordond.

Ft. Stevenson, D. T., Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Batchelor Club of Fort Stevenson, D. T., held in their Grand Parlor this day, the following preamble and comfort and subsistence. resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our late Brother, J. Sution Wires on, "A Virginia" has violated the solumn vows taxed by him as a member of this Cino, by tak-

ing unto himself a wife.

12500 ten: That the name of J. Sutton Winston be stric on ton the rolls of this club, and that his portrait. (by God) which now adoins our clab room, be receised and dayed in mourning for the period of thirty (39) days.

hepotet, that a copy of these resolutions be published in "Fac Berfhold banner," "the Fort stevenson Herdd" "The Spring Conhe Charlon." The runtle Valley Times," "Fac Burnt Cleck Binzes," "the Mindan Criterion," and "The Bismarck Tribune." HON. JARVEY.

L. C. YELBUG, Most Exalted Scribe.

Grand Tycoon. JIM JAYIOR,

Worthy Caap ain. "We shall meet, but we sha I miss him, There will be one vacant chair, We shill sit and chick e at him When she has him by the ha.r.

An Extraordinary Bird.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune. Ft. Stevens N. Nov. 30 .- An extraordinary animal was recently killed on the Coteau du Missouri a short distance north of Fort Stevenson. Dr. ono. Gueiph. Fannist of Harveyopolis, Canathe Complete in connection with the operation dian Province of Ontario, pronounced it a bird as belonging specifically to the class Aven. Stradge, indeed, are Nature's laws, but this addition to the Fauna of Northern Dakota-Pembina soon to be-is remarkably well care tlated to unsettle the elaborate foundation of the beau tiful sericeure natural historians nave bilet. The above named laurie naturalist who, unhes.t itingly, p. onounced it superior to the decical practice thic. en, closely extimined its attributive characteristics of extinsion and comprehousion, and expressed his unqualified benef tent it was gullenaceous in its nature. It habitet is the broad prairie or the jungly points along the "Big Muddy." Lomology rather than affin-ity, should decide its specific didere cost and its proximate genus was supposed to be that of the Turkey. The Doctor wes not say what adjust ments of the mechanical relations of its diagram parts are necessary to ename it to fly, but it poises on hill tops. 1- gregations, has hor. least at times—Is covered win han, has four legs a dicer, and other attributes specific, generic, "orderal," etc. Its homol gy would lead the uninitiated to class it with the Trishmin's bird that had two cars to fly with, two legs to waik with and two legs to kick with-but rare and had horns and a black tail; in short, rara acis. It is purposed to designate this re markabl creature as the Apieros con meleugric ganopars sed corros nosnere's medicus Caraue s.e. which, liberally translated, m ans "the Doctor's Turney.' SCIENTIFIC QUAKER.

Helen Har White.

The Episcopal church benefit tendered by Helen Mar White netted \$40. Miss Whote is now at Standing Rock, the guest of Mrs. Capt. Rodgers. She gave an entertainment there which was very satisfactory indeed. She will read at Ft Lincoln Monday night and at Champion Hall again on Tuesday night. She will give an entirely new programme enlivened by choice selections from the most popular authors. Miss White made hosts of friends during her brief visit to Bismarck and will no doubt have a good house on her return next week.

Ben Butler's Mission on Earth. The Philadelphia Times says: "The Boston Post keeps on wanting democratic national conventions to be held in Boston. This, however, cannot be until the most

emphatic assurances are given that Ben

Butler has been tied up. His mission on

earth is to steal democratic conventions,

and he has been found out."

Bismarck's Bananna Belt.

FOOT-PRINTS OF PRE-HISTOR-IC INHABITANTS.

The upper Missouri a Hunter's Paradise for Centuries --- Concentration of Buffalo and Indian Trails about Bismarck

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS. A great deal has been done in the in vestigation of traces left by former occupants of this and every other portion of the world. Written history eftends only to the dark outlines of tradition which soon terminates in utter darkness. What has been done, however, generally leaves its foot-prints on the pages of the world a comparatively indistructible history, which may be read by the skillful for a diversity of purposes. Among these is sheer curiosity. We desire to know how long the earth has been in existence; how each race of living things have originated and succeeded each other, and especially how and when the race of mankind commenced with the various pre-historic phases, degrees and progress of this wonderful present civilization.

BENEFITS DERIVID.

While these investigations have result ed in great acquistious to truth, science and general satistaction, another great practicable benefit has been derived from a more insignificant, common and less striking character of these ancient "footprints" left scattered over the prairie and so-called desert regions of the United States. Prominent among these are the mounds and earth-works of a very ancient people known as the Moundbuilders; but no less interesting and instructive are the remains of more recent Indian villages, with their evidences of prominence; the numerous trails leading into them and connecting each other, with the buffalo trails and other evidences of the adaptation of each particular district to human

For a long time these foot-prints have been used by hunters, frontier men and army guides as sure indications of the best routes from one place to another; always traversing the best country for grazing, water and timber; ever leading to the best crossings of difficult streams and finding the best camping grounds. But it seems strange that until very recently no one thought of deflucing from these well known facts any conclusions in regard to climate and adaptation to a densely populated civilization. One reason for it may be found in the fact that hunters, frontiersmen and army guides have had nothing but a trancient knowledge of any particular locality and have continued on their preconceived opinions of the country. More recently thinking men have been led to inquire why it is that a thoroughly nomadic race having access to all the vaied climate and country between the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico should from time inconceiveable select this northern region of the upper Missou

FAVORITE CENTRAL HUNTING GROUND

and the place of their most permanent habitation. Could they subsist without abundance of game? Could the game ex ist without plenty of proper food? And could that food be produced in such abundance without a good climat and other concomitant conditions for the growth of subsistence for civilized meaand domestic animals? The unequivocal answer induced a few men-not atraid of the Lyons in the way-to test its truthful ness They found not only that the coun try was full of mounds, earth-works, old villages, burying-grounds, indian and buffalo trails and that their greatest con centration was about Bismarck and Fort A. Lincoln, but they found upon actual and sufficient experiment that the clim ite is excellent and that no country on, earth is more preductive of every vegetable proper for the subsistence of men and do mestic animals than the country for hundieds of miles around Bismarck. Verily. if the Northern Pacific railroad has not been located in a veritable "Banana Belt" it has tollowed the centre of a belt or chenook winds blowing from the North : ern Pacific Ocean eastward which modines the climate and renders the ent re Belt over which it passes the most productive ard desirable on earth. It has in prehistoric ages been the paradise of Inlians and is now fast becoming the populous heart of an advanced and glorious civili zation.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

U.S. Grand Jurors.

The grand jurors for the term of U.S. Court which opened Dec. 2d have been drawn as follows: From Cass County, J J. Shotwell, B. P. Broughton, F. A. Parlin, J. W. Fisher. Barnes County; J. S. Weiser Stutsman County; Anton Klaus and Jno. Nichols. Burleigh County; E. H. Bly and J. W. Raymond. Richland Coun ty J. M. Ruggles and Jno. Kotchevar Traill County; Mr. Larson, (Co. Com'r) and Mr. Dean. Grand Forks County, N. Potter, Jas. Eiton and Ole Karsgaard.

The wheet crop of the United States was in creased 26,000,000 bushels last year principally in Ohio and adjoining states.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

PRESIDENT

DELIVERED TO CONGRESS DE-**CEMBER 1st, 1879.**

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The members of the Fortysixth Congress have assembled in the first regular session, under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the giver of all good, for the large and universal measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of and in aid of the purposes in view, I recommend directly affecting the business mend more comprehension and more searching interests of the country.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the resumption act at the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law. The notes of the United States began to be redeemed in coin since the 1st of January last, and they have been promptly redeemed on presentation and in business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country. They are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively smaller and the voluntary deposits of coin and bullion in exchange for notes have been very large. The

cess of precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed, is about \$40,000,000. The resumption of specie payment has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the 1st of July last to November 15 to the amount of about \$59,000,000.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. Bonds of the government bearing only four per cent. interest have been sold at or above par sufficient in amount to pay off all the national debt which was redeemable under the present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1. 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding public securities is much greater than ever before.

The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,121,-700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent, and the balance is in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is berefunded by the issue c f 4 per ct. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus he effected, about \$10,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress during the present session.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE. The comage of gold by the mints of the Unit. ed States during the last fiscal year was \$400,-986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose, reported Nov. 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation and \$32,300,506 are still in the possession of the government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action before the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system of equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year its own instructions which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the comage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the maintain them at par with each other if both is forced into circulation, it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for collar, with the universally recognized money of the world

RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of the legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in cur progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy of the government and the interest and security of the people of it. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender money, money based wholly on the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war with the capacity of legal tender between private individua's was not authorized except as a means for rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes for paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this rurpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipate the redemption and withdrawal of the notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States steadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when from necessity in time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that termined by their capacity to serve the people existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt interests. The same considerations that should within a limited period, be maintained. If govern the tenure, should also prevail in the any change of the objects or rates of taxation appointment, discipline and removel of those is deemed necessary by Congress it is suggested, experience has shown, a duty can be placed on and removal is not a perquisite which tea and coffee, which will not enhance the may be used to aid a friend price of those articles to the consumer, and or reward a partisan, but is

which will add several millions of dollars an- a trust to be exercised in the public internually to the treasury.

The continued deliberate violation, by a large number of prominent and idfinential citizens of the Territory of Utah, of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and pnnishment of polygamy. merits the attention of every department of the government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State. This important change will not however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable numbers, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offense was enacted with unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion widely prevailed among citizens of Utah that the law was in contradiction of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. This objection is now removed, The supreme court of the United States decided has the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, binding as a rule of action the legislative for all who roside within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectually executed. If not sufficiently stringent in the provisions, it should be amended, methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime, be provided. If pecessary to secure obedience to law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of law on this sub-

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT. The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State offices, have not failed to elicit in political discussions which attended them all over the country new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country towards a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of the government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override political prejudices, and that sectional and State attachment in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens, of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinion on other political sub jets, to unite in compelling obedience to existlaws aimed at the protection of right of suffrage. I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of States in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on the paramount question of popular rights, no serious obstacle will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the reformation of the civil service of the government, and expressed an intenti on, transmitting to Congress as early as practicable, a report upon this subject by the chairman of the civil service commission. In view of the fact, during a considerable period, the government of Great Britain has been dealing with the administative problems and abuses in various particulars analogous to those presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted were understood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report sets forth the history of the partisan spoil system in Great Britain and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary patronage and of official interference with the freedom of elections, shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage been established as the condition of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The com-pletion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, and the omission of Congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the commission, has been postpored until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Congress. While the reform measures of an other government are of no authority to us they are entitled to influence to the extent their which intrinsic \mathbf{and} their adaptation gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to to our constitutions and social life may commend them to our consideration. The views I are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration, remain unchanged except in so far as an enlarged experience has deepened my sense of the duty, both of officers and of the people themselves, to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan spoils system of appointment to office, and of the of fice tenure, are now generally recognized. . In the resolutions of the great parties, in reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, the messages of executives the gravity of the evils has been admitted. To command the necessary support every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of great parties which are inevitable and essential in a free State.

When people have approved a policy at national election, confidence in the officers they have selected and the advisers who, in accord ance with our political institutions should be consulted as to the policies which it is their duty to carry into effect, is unquestionable. It is eminently proper they should explain to the people, as well as illustrate its spirit in the performance of their official duties. It hardly need be pointed out that very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved, and their public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of par-tisan politics. Their duties are the same whatever party is in power, and what-ever policy prevails. As a consequence, it ever policy prevails. follows that their terms of office should not depend upon the prevalence of any policy or the supremacy of any party, but should be desubordinate. The authority of appointment

est. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people, except in cases when upon just and recognized principles, it is upon the theory of pensions, offices and promotion are bestowed as rewards for past services. Their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breech of that trust subject to which the ap-

pointing power is held. In the light of these principles, it becomes, of great importance to provide just and adequate means, especially for every department, or a large administrative office where personal discrimination on the part of the head is not practicable for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining facts upon which the most righteous claims to office depend, but of necessity to discourage all worthy aspirants by handing over appointments and removals to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to gain the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem clear that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must needs be an important and paramount function of every wise and just government.

It has long since become impossible in the great offices for those having the duty of nomnation and appointment to personally enquire into the individual qualifications of more than small proportion of those seeking office, and with the enlargement of the civil service, that proportion must continue to become less. In the earlier years of the government the subordinate offices were so few in number that it was quite easy for those making appointments and promotions to personally ascertain the merits of the candidates. Party managers of methods had not then become powerful agencies of coercion, hostile to the free and just

exercise of the appointing power. A large and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests on the President, and it has been my purpose to do what is in my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely bring about the radical change of system essential to make our administrative methods satisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the executive to do much to promote such a reform, and it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation the Congress, part and

considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which cha lenge the generally accepted theories of parties, and demand changes in methods of departments, are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles and in an experience which demontrates their wisdom, and exposes the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action a gain and honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economical and vigorous administration.

By laws enacted in 1853, and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the revised statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the subordinate grades in the departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of aumission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort as to attainments and capacity, are essential to the well being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor and partisan influence, or common right and merit, were to control access to the examinations in practice. These examinations have not always been open to sion of the private citizen, impose upon the worthy persons generally, who might wish to government the duty of protecting its officers be examined. Official favoritism and partisan and agents from arbitrary exactions. influence, as a rule, appear to have In whatever aspect considered, the practice designated those who alone were of making levies for party purposes upon the permitted to go before the examining board, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence the standard of admission fell below that which the public interof examiners with no common supervision or uniform measure of procedure should result in confusion and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interests. A further and more radical change was obviously

required. In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "there is no duty which so embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labors imposed on Senators and Representatives as finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men and often does not ht men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government, will be hailed with approval by

the whole people of the United States. Congress accordingly passed the act approved March 3, 1871, to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof, giving the necessary authori ity to the executive to inaugurate a civil ser vice reform. Acting under the statute, which was interpreted as intending to secure a system of just and effectual examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the putwho entered with zeal upon the duties prepose, discharge of pared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service and regulations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the civil service commissioners Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the commission. It appears from the report of the commission submitted to the President in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections of the country, and that an appropration of about \$25.000 would be required to meet the annual expenses, including the salaries involved. The report was transmitted to Congress by special message on April 18, 1874, with the following favorable comment upon the labors of the com-"If sustained by Congress, I have mission: no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive, members of Congress and the heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted beneficially as is shown by the opinions of the members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I

concur. And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission again advised. The appropriation was not made, and as a consequence the active work of the commissioners was suspended, leaving the commission itself in existence without the means therefor of causing qualifications to be tested in any systematic manner, or of securing for the public service the advantages of competition upon any extensive plan.

I recommended in my annual message of December, 1877, the making of an appropriation for the resumption of the work of the commission. In the meantime, however, competitive examinations under many embarrassments. have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington and in a number of the custom houses and postoffices of the prin- rates on cable

ther test their effects, and in every instance have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to be under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy purity and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable throughout the entire civil service of the government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justice.

Reports from the secretary of the interior,

from the postmaster general, from the post-

master in the city of New York, where such examinations have been for some time on trial. and also from the collector of the port, the naval officers and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmasters and collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in marked degree. that a general and application of similar rules cannot fail to be a decided benefit to the service. The reports of the government officers in the city of New York especially, bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examination in their respective offices, showing that these examinations and the excellent qualfications of those submitted to the service through them have ad a marked effect upon the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion. There has been on the part of the latter an increased interest in the work and a desire to extend acquaintance with it beyond the particular desk occupied, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. The examination have been attended by many citizens, who have had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the scope and character of the tests, and the method of determining the results, and those visitors have without exception approved the methods employed, and several of them have publicly attested their favorable opinion.

Upon such consideration I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the resumption of the work of the civil service commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compenation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the commission, as the executive may direct. am convinced that if a just and adequate test of merit is enforced for admission to the public service in making promotions, such abuses as removals without good cause, and partisan and official interference with the proper exercises of the appointing power, will in a large measure disappear.

There are other administrative abuses to which the attention of Congress should be asked in this connection. Mere partisan appointments and the constant peril of removal without cause, very naturally lead to an absorbing and mischevious political activity on the part of those thus appointed, which not onlyinterferes with the due discharge of official duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections. Not without warrant in the views of several of my predecessors in the Presidential office, and directly within the law of 1871 already cited, I endeavored by regulation made on the 22d day of June, 1877, to put some reaonable limits to such abuses.

It may not be easy and it may never, perpaps, be necessary to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of federal officers, but while their right to shold and freely express their opinions can not be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor to use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions or to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy, quite analagous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppres-

of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers, is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen from using his own money in aid of his opinion or his party, he should est demanded. It was also almost inevitable als, be as free as any other citizen to that a system which provides for various boards refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for time and labor of the officers it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear a tax, the excess is indirect robbery of the public funds.

I reccommend therefore such a revision and extension of the present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment, the protection with which great and enlightened nation should guard hose who are faithful in its service.

FOREIGN BELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign counries have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions growing out of the laws of the maritime provinces, and the action of provincial authorities, deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen, the United States minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for \$10,530,502 in view of damages received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject has been taken into consideration by the British government and an early reply is an-ticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examinations the subect of our participation in the provincial fisheries as regulated by treaty will at once be brought to the attention of the British government with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of

Washington. Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom. Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the previous reguation of the dominion government on this subject in the interest of humanity and commerce. In accordance with the joint resolution of the last session of Congress, commissioners were appointed to represent the United States at the two international exhibitions in Australia, one of which is now in progress at Sydnev and the other to be held next year in Melbourne, a desire has been expressed by merchants and manufacturers interested in the important and growing trade with Australia, that an increased provision should be made by Congress for the represectation of our industries at the Melbourne exhibition of next year, and the subject in respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration.

The assent of the government has been given to the landing on the coast of Massachvsetts of a new and independent trans-Atlantic cable between France, by way of the French island St. Pierre, and this country, subject to any future legislation of Congress on the subject. The conditions imposed before allowing connection with our shores to be established, are such as secure its competition with any existing or future lines of marine cable. and preclude amalgamation therewith, and provide for an entire equality of rights to our government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by France to the disadvantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States which may be projected and accomplished by our citizens.

An important reduction of the present communication with is cipal cities of the country, with a view to fur- Europe, which is felt to be too burdensome to

the interests of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line. The attention of Congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation of Congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor, in his message of December 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of Congressional action in this matter.

The questions of grave importance with Spain growing out of the incidents of the Cuban insurrection, have been, for the most part, happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be anticipated that the commission now sitting in Washington for the decision of private cases in this connection, will soon be able to bring its labors to a conclusion.

The long standing question of East Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence and may possibly require Congressional action for its final disposition.

A treaty with the Netherlands with respect to consular rights and privileges similar to those with other powers, has been signed and ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of July last. Negotiations for extradition treaties with the Netherlands and with Denmark are now pending. Some questions with Switzerland in regard to pauper and convict emigrants have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and satisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutilage over persons and property of Swiss citizens, naturalized in this country. It is possible this may require adjustment by treaty with the German empire. Frequent questions arise in connection with the subject of naturalization and expatriation but the imperial government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with 'all treaty stipulations in regard to them.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to provide for a diplomatic representative at Athens, the legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic communication between the two countries and the expediency of providing for one in some form is submitted to Congress. The relations with Austria, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, and Belgium continue amicable and marked by no incident of especial importance. A change of the personal head of the government of Egypt has taken place. . No change, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States. The action of the Egyptian government in presenting to the city of New York one of the ancient obelisks which possess such historic interest, is highly appreciated as a generous mark of international regard. If prosperity should attend the enterprise of its transportation across the Atlantic its erection in a conspicuous position in the chief commercial city of the nation, will be soon accomplished.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The treaty made between Japan and the United States in regard to the revision of former commercial treaties it is now helieved will be followed by similar action on the part of other treaty powers. The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years since from Japan and China, which, with the accumulated interest, now amount to considerable sums. If any part of the funds is justly due to American citizens they should receive it promptly and whatever may have been received by this government in excess of strictly just demands, should in some form be returned to the nations to whom it equitably belongs.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with diplomatic fairness and to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding and will be pressed with diligence.

A question having arisen between China and Japan about the Lew Chew islands, the United States government has taken measures to inform these powers of its readiness to extend its good offices for the maintenance of peace if they shall mutually deem it desirable and find it practicable to avail themselves of the

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It is a gratification to be able to announce that through the judicious and energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on each side of the Rio Grande, under the instructions of their respective governments, raids and depredations have greatly decreased. and in the localities where formerly most destructive have now almost wholly ceased. In view of this result, I entertain a confident expectation that the continuance of this prevalence of quiet on the border will soon become so assured as to justify a modification of the present orders to our military commanders as to crossing the border, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries.

The third installment of the award against Mexico, under the claims commission of July 4, 1868, was duly paid, and has been put in the course of distribution in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for the same. The satisfactory situation between the two countries leads me to anticipate an expansion of our trade with Mexico and an increased contribution of capital and industry by our people to the development of the great resources of that country. I carnestly commend to the wisdom of Congress the provision of suitable legisla-

tion looking to this result. REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Diplomatic intercourse with Columbia is again fully restored by the arrival of a minister from that country to the United States. This is especially fortunate in view of the fact that the question of an inter-oceanic canal has resently assumed a new and important aspect and is now under discussion with the Central American countries, through whose territory the canal, by the Nicaragua route, would have to It is trusted that enlightened statesmanship on their part will see that the early prosecution of such a work will largely enure to the benefit not only of their own citizens and those of the United States, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that should the work be undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States, and apon satisfactory concessions for the right of way and security by the Central American government, the capital, for its completion would be readily furnished from this country and Europe, which might, such guarantees failing, prove inaccessible.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Diplomatic relations with Chili have also been strengthened by the reception of a minister from that country. The war between Peru, Bolivia and Chili still continues. The United States have not deemed it proper to interpose in the matter farther than to convey to all the governments concerned the evidence that the friendly offices of the government of the United States for the restoration of peace upon an honorable basis will be extended in case the belligerents shall exhibit a readiness to accept them.

Cordial relations continue with Brazil and the Argentine republic, and trade with those countries is improving. A provision for regular and more frequent mail communication in our own ships between the ports of this country and the nations of South America seems to me to deserve the attention of Congress as an essential precursor of an enlargement of our commerce with them, and an extension of our car-

rying trade. A recent revolution in Venezuela has been followed by the establishment of a provisional government. This government has not yet been formally recognized, and it is deemed desirable to await the proposed action of the people, which is expected to give it the sanctien of constitutional forms.

A naval vessel has been sent to the Samoan Continued on seventh page.

To see procisely what they would do, And how nearly a notion of his came true, He went from his palace one night alone— When a brooding storm and stalless shies Hid his secret from prying eyes—And set midway in the road a gione.
It was not too big for a man to move—The Duke was confident on that score; Yet the weight of the thing was enough to prove The strength of one's muscle—and something

"Something more," laughed the Duke, as he strode Through wind and rain on his homeward road; "This time to-morrow I reckon will show If a notion of mine is correct or no."

From a window high in the palace wall, Ho watched next day for the passers-by, And grimly smiled as they one and all, Where they found the stone, left the stone to he

A lumbering ex-cart came along,
And Hans, the driver, was stout and strong;
One sturdy shove with the right intent
Would have cleared the track of impadimen Would have cleared the track of impediment; But whatever appeared to be needless work, Or work that another might possibly do, Hans made it a point of duty to -hirk. He stopped his team for a minute or two, And scratched his head as he looked about For the easiest way of getting out: Then—"Lucky for me that the road is wide," He lazily murmured, and drove aside.

The next that came was a grenadier Bristling in scarlet and gold array; And he whistled a tune both loud and clear, But he took no note of the rock in his way. When its ragged edges scraped his knee-'Thunder and lightning! what's this?" says he. "Haven't the blockheads sense enough To clear their road of this sort of stuff? A pretty thing for a grenadier
To stumble against and bark his shins!
If I knew the rascal that planted it here—
Yes, surely! I'd make him see his sins." He clanked his word, and he tossed his plume, And he strut ed away in a terrible fume; But as for moving the stone—not he!—
"It is just," said the Duke, "as I thought it would

A little later, still watching there, He spied on their way to the village fair A troop of merchants, each with his pack Strapped on a well fed animal's back "Now let us see," with a nod of his head And a merry twinkle, his Highness said: "Perhaps this worshipful multitude
"Perhaps this worshipful multitude
Will lend a hand for the public good."
But alack! the company, man and horse,
Hardly paused in their onward course. Instead of cantering four abreast, Two by two they went east and west; And when they had left the stone behind— "To think of a thing like that," said they, "Blocking the high road for half a day!" It never reached the collective mind In the light of a matter that implied Some possible claim on the other side

So a week, and two, and three slipped past; The rock in the road lay bedded fast, And the people grumbling went and came, Each with a tongue that was glib to blame, But none with a hand to help. At last Dute Leopold, being quite content With the issue of his experiment. Ordered his herald a sound to blast And summoned his subjects far and near A word from his high born lips to hear.

From far and near, at the trumpet's call, They gathered upon the palace wall,
And the Duke, at the head of a glittering train, Rode through the ranks of wondering eyes
To the spot where the stone so high had lain.

I will leave you to picture their blank surprise When he leaped from his horse with a smiling

And royal hands pushed the stone from its place! But the stare of amazement became despair When the Duke stooped down with his gracious

air, And took from a hollow the rock had hid A casket shut with a graven lid. The legend upon it he read aloud To a silent, and very crestfallen crowd "This box is for him, and for him alone Who takes the trouble to move this stone." Then he raised the lid, and they saw the shine Of a golden ring and a purse of gold; 'Which might have been yours," said Duke Leopold,

poid,
But now I regret to say as mine.
It was I who for reasons of my own
Hindered your highway with the stone.
What the reasons were you have doubtless guessed
Before this time. And as for the rest,
I think there is nothing more to say. We dear good friends, I wish you good-day!"
He mounted his horse, and the glittering train After their leader galloped again.
With sound of trumpet and gleam of gold
They dashed through the ranks of downcast eyes,
And the crowd went home feeling rather "sold"—
Perhaps however, a lesson hes In the sory, that none of us need despise.

— Muy F. Bradley, in St. Nicholas.

"Bud Brown,"

A story? Well, I'll try. You like a true story best, I know, so I will tell you of a little black boy I became acquainted with when I went to Atlanta to attend the grand Sunday-school Con-

I had a letter introducing me to some people at Atlanta, and so one afternoon I resolved to hunt them up. I was told to take the "Taylor hill" car, but as I asked my way I passed a row of carriages. Such looking carriages you never have seen, I am sure. The linings were torn or the windows broken, they were dirty and old and rickety, and the horses were to match. Still, I was tired, and as they told me I would have to walk some distance if I took the cars I was tempted to take one of these affairs, and the drivers surrounded me, begging me to

"take a carriage." Among the men and boys was one httle fellow not more than 8 years old almost lost in a crowd. I laughed at the earnest, comical looks of the negroes.

"Sho!" said one big fellow whose hat was remarkable among the rest as having a complete brim, "the lady don't want a carriage-none o' your ole tings. Hyar's the one, madam!" pointing with a flourish to a double carriage which certainly was a trifle cleaner and more whole than the others.

"Thank you," I answered, "but I want this little chap's carriage. Show me yours, my boy."

The older fellows laughed good humoredly; many of them, no doubt, had heir own picininnies, and were not vexed that the boy should be chosen.

To tell the truth, after I had gotten into the one-horse carryall, and my boy was seated in front, my heart failed me a little. The horse, though bony, had considerable spirit, and "Bud Brown," as he told me he was called, drove in regular darkey style, letting the reins hang loose, and flicking the horse's ears with his whip every moment.

"Can you take me to Mrs. Ware's?" I sked.

"Oh, ya-as! I know all bout dem folks-Colored University-I'm gwine dar myself."

"But then you ought to go to school .o get ready—not drive round." 'Oh! I was late this mornin', so I

G'lang! (to the horse) Do you | see that little house? That's where we live. I'll get you some roses if you'll stop a minute."

I was quite ready to wait for the roses, and admired the neat little garden. Then we drove on, charting together until I almost forgot my fears.

My call was made, and my friend decided to come back with me to the convention. She had no pocket in her dress, and unknown to me she handed little Bud-who was a complete stranger to her, remember-her purse, telling him to keep it for her, and to call again at 4 o'clock to drive her out.

When I heard what she had done, I was startled; she might never see her purse again. "There was not much in it, and how can that boy prove he is honest unless he is tried?" said my

Now, remember, this was a poor boy, very ignorant, and no doubt with many ungratified wishes as to candy, books and pictures. At 4 o'clock, though, as we left the church, there was our boy, and with a bright smile he handed back the purse.

"Bnd," I said, "who taught you to be so honest?"

"Why, miss, I go to Sunday-school. and I'm gwine to the University. I'm bound to be honest."-Sunday-schoo-Times.

Sammy's Morning Walk.

It was the same Sammy who was nearly choked by a caterpillar will n he was trying to steal sugar out of the sugar-bowl.

One cool morning in the fall, when he was about 4 years old, he slept very late, and when he awol he seemed to be all alone in the house, To tell the truth, it was so late that the older children had all gone to school, and his mother was out behind the shed hanging out clothes.

Sammy found his little jacket and trousers, and, taking them on his arms, went all over the house for some one to dress him, but nobody could he find.

"I know what I'll do!" he said to himself. "I'll go over to Mrs. Packer's. She's a good woman, and she'll dress me."

He had never been over there more than two or three times, for his family had lately moved there, and the house was quite out of sight over the hill "across lots," but he remembered the way, and trudged along.

It was a frosty morning, and the weeds and bushes he had to go through were as high as his head, and 30 wet that when he got there his little shirt and the clothes he carried were as wet as if they had been dipped in the

Mrs. Packer was busy working over butter, when she heard a very gentle tap at the door.

"Come in!" she said, both hands being in the butter.

In came Sammy, dripping like a drowned rat, and his legs so covered with the blossoms from the golden-rod through which he had come that they were as yellow as a Brahma chicken's. "Why, Sammy Brown!" exclaimed Mrs. Packer.

"Our folks was all gone, but I knew you would dress me," said Sammy, sitting calmly down by the stove.

Luckily for Sammy, Mrs. Packer had a house full of boys, so she could send him home in some dry clothes. And one of her big boys carried him on his back through all the high weeds and grass, and put him over the fence into his father's yard.

"How late Sammy does sleep this morning!" his mother was just thinking when the front door opened, and he came in.

"I'm dressed, mother!" said Sammy. "But these are Billy Packer's clothes for mine was awful wet. And oh! my legs was just as yellow as they could be when I got over there. It's a pretty

cold, damp morning."
"Sammy Brown!" his mother began. But then she had to stop and laugh. Youth's Companion.

Witty Retort.

Critics have classified Wirt's "Life of Patrick Henry" among the brillians romances of biography. The distinguished author, while writing the "Life," found himself bothered. The facts were few, and even such as he had collected were of doubtful authenticity. He therefore called in the aid of his imagination, and wrote one of the most entertaining and unreliable of biog-

On a certain occasion Wirt and Daniel Webster were opposed to each other in the trial of a case. One of Webster's witnesses gave such testimony as would be likely, unless it was contradicted or impeached, to settle the case against Wirt's client. On beginning the crossexamination, Wirt assumed a manner expressive of incredulity, and asked the witness:

"Pray, Mr. K-, have you ever read 'Baron Munchausen?'" referring to a work noted for its improbable stories. Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Webster rose and said, "I beg pardon for interrupting you, Mr. Wirt, but there is one question I forgot to ask the witness."

"Ask it now, sir," answered Wirt, in

the blandest manner. "Sir," said Webster, in his most solemn style, "have you ever read Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry?'

The court, jury and spectators burst into loud laughter, in which Wirt joined. Webster won the case.

THE house in which Milton was born was burned in the great London fire of 1666, but its exact counterpart was built on the site, and is occupied as a nissed school, but I know my lessons. | lace factory.

His Money's Worth.

· 10.25 \$

A stranger with an aggressive hat and genial flavor of hayseed drew up before Difficer Dean on Broadway, last Sunday ght, and put his arms akimbo.

"Be you one o' ther perlice?" he uquired. " I be," answered the blue coat senten.

tiously. "You're pooty well posted bout things in general, I 'spect.'

The officer admitted he did know a thing or two. The stranger looked all the more gratified. "I've kem deown t' York," said he.

"t' hev an all-fired, bustin' time. Wot I want's a little recreashun, see! I don't car' 'bout stumblin' 'gin a perfeshunal fistist, but I'd jest like t' buy a slice of a nezt little row, whar' a feller kin gouge and bite some and ain't tied down by enny cussed rules. Thar ain't no ratpits nor dog-fitin' places 'bout yer', is thar, whar a little diffikilty could be

The officer told him that he had better get an almanac or indicator, but said that he thought that with four fingers more of the last whisky he had been drinking he might be easily accommodated. The stranger thanked him heartily and withdrew.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the same officer found a man tied up in a knot on the corner of Waverly place. He tried to undo him, and when he had pried the hat back from his nose the stranger of the previous night emerged. He was quite drunk, there were bumps all over his head, and he looked as if he had been shaved with a buzz-saw.

"Thankee, ole fell'r" he said gratefully. "Thankee. Hed a bustin' time. Keeled over a barten'r and got chucked out by four on 'em. Yes, sir, fit four times over, an' Seth Hines kin go hum t' Steuben a feelin' good neow." He went to the Jefferson Market Po-

lice Court first, though. "Ten dollars," his Honor said, when

he heard the story. "Ten dollar. That's yer figger, eh? Squar, I'm a-gittin' inter you, I 'spect. Why, I've had a free fite four times hand runnin', and got licked every shot. Reckon you didn't know that, eh? Squar, the rumpus is cheap at double the money," and he paid his fine with a chuckle of intense statisfaction.—New York Herald.

Coast Waves. Next to the action of rain and rivers

comes the gnawing effect of coast waves. The wave thunders against the cliff, which mocks its seemingly impotent rage by dashing it backward in a cloud of foam and spray, but it returns again and again to the charge, until persistency wins the day. The east coast of England, which has for centuries been fast yielding to the attacks of the German ocean, furnishes Sir C. Lyell with a majority of his illustrations in the interesting chapter upon the actions of tides and currents. That eminent geologist tells us how towns and villages, marked by names in old maps, now lie fathoms deep beneath the waves. In one case, which came under his notice, houses had within the memory of living men stood upon a cliff of fifty feet high, but in less than half a century houses and cliff were all ingulfed, and sea-water deep enough to float a frigate occupied their site. As many as twelve churches, each further landward than the last, have been built in one parish, and all but one have been swallowed up by the sea. Churchyards have been consequently destroyed, in many places the corpses and skeletons having been washed out of their graves and floated away by the tide. Sir C. Lyell himself saw human remains protruding from the cliff at Reculvers, in Kent, in 1851. And he humorously alludes to a scene depicted by Bewick, which, he says, numerous points on that coast might have suggested; the grave-yard of a ruined abbey undermined and almost isolated by the sea, with a broken tombstone in the foreground serving as a perch for the cormorants and bearing the inscription, "To perpetuate the memory of one whose very name was obliterated and whose monument was to fall in the

waves. And he aptly, though somewhat sarcastically, suggests that such a tombstone would have been a fit tribute to the memory of "some philosopher" who had taught "the permanency of existing continents," the "era of repose," or the "impotence of modern causes." Belgravia.

Cat and Looking-Glass.

Many years ago, at Carne farmhouse, where relatives of mine were then living, the household cat was observed to enter a bedroom in course of being spring cleaned. The lookingglass being on the floor, the cat, on entering, was confronted with its own reflection, and naturally concluded that he saw before him a real intruder on his domain. Hostile demonstrations were the result, followed by a rush to the mirror, and then, meeting an obstacle to his vengeance, a fruitless cut round to the rear. This maneuver was more than once repeated with, of course, equal lack of success. Finally, the cat was seen to walk deliberately up to the looking-glass, keeping its eyes on the image, and then, when near enough to the edge, to feel carefully with one paw behind for the supposed intruder, while, with its head twisted round to the front, it assured itself of the persistence of the reflection. The result of this experiment fully satisfied the cat that he had been the victim of delusion, and never after would he condescend to notice mere reflections, though the trap was more than once iaid for him.—Nature.

I Ten Years' Duration. The Discharges Thick, Bloody, and ci Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by

CANTORD'S RADIOAL CURL

SS.W.cchs & Potter: Gortlemen — I feel comet it to acknowledge to you the great beneat Salicid's Rapidal Cure has been to me. For the years I have been afflicted with this loadisone disease, and copellally in the writer time has it becames severe. The diseasage has been thick a 'book', emitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that remitting a full odor so bad that my presure that are so there were the salicing the use of Salve of Salve of the salicing that it is not from the salicing full salicing for the salicing full salicing rs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen - I feel com-GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1856.

LATER.

Gentlemen: The package of Santond's Curre arrived hereto-mightall right. I don't know what I shot ld have done if it had not been for this remoty. I have tried have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste a id smell until I tried Sanford's Curre You can reter any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me. Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15, 1876.

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Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Mattery Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Learing Larache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore Throat, Tickling or Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the

Each backage contains Pr. Sanford's Improved Loaning Tube, with fair and carefully prepared directions for use in all cases. Price \$1 For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers through with the United States and Conadas WFESS & POITER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, bossen, Mass.

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Relieve Aff	ections of the Chest. Letions of the Lungs. Ections of the Heart.	
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first insertion and fifty cents per Iolio for each subsequent insertion.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120. A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third mondays of each month at 7 p. in. Brothers in good tanding are cordially invited.

EMER N. COREY, Sec.

i. 0. 0. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 i. O. O. F., are held in Raymond's Hall every Tues-siay. Brothers in good standing are cordially in vited. WM. A. BENTLEY, N. G. S. T. SIMONSON, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Rev. J. G. Miller, B. D. Rector. At the Rector's re-idence. Blessed acrament on all Sundays and other How Days of Obligation at 11 o'clock a. m railroad time; suoday School and Even-Song at 2 p. m At Champion Hail, Mission pervice at 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH-Services every sanday at the Ciry Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:50 p. m. Sanday School 1 nanedlately after the morning services. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

J. M. Bell, 1 astor. PRESBY FERIAN CHURCH-Corner of Thay-

er and Second St., Rev. W. C. Stevens, Pastor. Subbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats it is

'Arrival and Departure of Mails. On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily. Supdays excepted, at 7:15 p. m. Leave daily, except

uday at 7:45 a. m. Leaves for Forts St venson, Berthold and Baford every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday at 8 m.; arriving every Monday Wednesday and

Find at 3:30 p. m.
Leave for Forts Yates and Sally and all down river posts daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.; arriving at Bismarck daily except Sunday at 8 p. m. Leave for Fort Keogh and Miles City and all points in Northern and Western Montana daily, Accept Sunday, at Sa. m.; and arriving at Bismarck daily except Sunday, at 4 p. m.
Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills fally at 8 p. m.
Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M.
Odore ones from 7 m. to 2 m. m. Ca. 2 m. m.

Other open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Sun lays from 7 to 9 i. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

BISMARCK, FRIDAY, DEC 5, 1879.

THE New York Tribune hap, bly remarks: "If the Hon, Hendrick B Wright and his committee are still engaged in the fruitless huntafter "Depression," it might be profitable for them to start in on an investigation of the prospects of the Demo-Calle party."

THE Helena (Wontarra) Independent says: · The present population of Dakota is esi'm ited at 120,000, and it is confidently predicted that the territory will have 130,-000 by the end of 1880. In 1870 its populis the most feasible and easy of construcbution was much less than that of Montana,-in fact was less than 15,000. Railroad have brought about the change."

Тик Philadelphia Times says: "There's just one thing wanted now to give the Grant boom its grandest boost. If Jeff Davis would only say that the election of Grant to a third term would be the death knell of free government, the ex-officeholders could sit down and wait for 1881 with confidence. Go for him, boys!

JENNINGS cables the New York World: The condition of Ireland to-day excites great and real uneasiness. Many Irish landfords are leaving the country under threats of assassination. Insurrectionary placards are posted in Mayo and other counties, calling upon the Irish people to rise in arms. The government has deter mined to put strong measures in force a once to maintain public order."

Or Tilden the intensely Democratic St. Paul Good says: "Tilden is now left without a prominent New York paper to advocate his claims. The Sun, which in season and out of season has been booming my him ever since the great fraud was perpetrated, is now running a Hancock wave. The Herald and World are propelling a Bayard boom and the Star and Express are for any body in preference to Tilden The New York election appears to have left Mr. Tilden stranded."

THE Deadwood Times says Capt. Russell Blakely more than any one man is entitled to credit for securing the appropriation which gave the Northwest a thousand miles of telegraph line. It concedes, however, that ex-Senator Spencer rendered valuable assistance in pushing through the appropriation. There was a great deal form spoken of. When it looked as if the of pressure from the war department, also, brought to bear, and Spencer undoubtedly used all the power that a position on the committee gave him to secure the appropriation.

est states of the union, whether the Terri- ritory there is no heartier advocate of ditory is divided or not, and we are sure that the editor of the Tribune would co. cur with us in saying so, if he would out visit the future metropolis of Dak THE TRIBUNE said so in 1873; has so since and still believes that Siou the metropolis of Dakota.

imperfect Page

WONDERFULLY STE THING.

At no time in the history of our co... has monied capital been as abunda.... at the present time. For years in me.... amounts of money have been aggregates. and hourced by capitalists without any general distribution and without its legit imate and usua activity and national pro ductiveness. The financial success of returning to specie payment; the unparalled production of this country at a time when a failure in the old world suddenly changed the balance of trade greatty i. our favor, with the vist influx of spid acc. the enormous expansion of our National currency have combined to produce : commercial revolution unprecedented For years past stagnation and rain pre vailed. Now, the past is buried in the activity of the present and confidence , the future. Calital is wonderfully abuadant and is seeking the opportunity and means of the most profitable and cudul ing investment with an importunity entirely worthy of Young America.

As a source of National development and individual aggrandizement railroads have been selected as favorite schemes for the profitable and permanent investment of redundant capital. During the past summer the number of railroad enterprizes engaged in has been so extended as to already raise the price of iron from thirty three dollars per ton to over nity dollars. The mania for this kind of investment has become so great as to induce schemes for their construction on the frontier, in the interior and indeed everywhere.

Now it is well known that the Black Hills are filled with | gold | inexaustable; that great quantities of it are being taken out; that populous cities are being buil there the country in and around them 1 of wonderful agricultural importance and is being fast settled and quhivated a.u. the transportation from the States to the Hills is simply immense. It is also railroad has a locality and surroanings which must make it by far the most valuable transcontinental thoroughfare in the world, that the road has been completed to Bismarck on the great Missouri river, within two hundred miles of the Black Ifiles, and that its construction is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as capital and labor can accomplish it, it is also known by actual survey that the direct route from Bismarck to Dead wood tion for a railroad connecting the Hills with the States, that can be found anywhere. The distance is shorter the ground over which it passes is leveler with fewer obst: uctions of all kinds; is better supplied with water and fuel; is mainly along the already constructed and adequately equipped "Northwestern stage and transportation" route connecting the two places; is through a country capable of a dens, population and unlimitable agricultural production; is connected at one end by the Northern Pacific Rullroad a its crossing point of the great Missour river, thus combining both sources of supply of the material for transportation ang mented by the production of all the vasa tertile region around Bisharek, and at the other end by the heart of a rich mining region with all its vast populous and wealthy surroundings; and is, withall, so situated as to enable its entire construc tion within one year—thus reaching the Hills by the time other contemplated

structed this road. DIV SION OF DAKOTA.

roads could reach the Missouri river and

at least one year in advance of all other

routes. Now of all the wonderful things

of my knowledge, the most wonderful is

that sagacious capital has not already con-

"WHILE THE SISMACK TRIBUNE and its associates are trying to figure a division so as to make Bismark the capital of a queer shaped teritory composed of the fifth and the north end of Dakota, the papers of the sputhern end have a confident tone when speaking of a division on the 4th paralle.—Deudwood Press."

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE has never favored such a scheme and has always regarded it as impracticable. No set of men with sufficient sense to entertain an intelligent opinion on and subject would ever expect Congress to entertain for a moment a proposition to create a territory in the division of Dakota was impossible because of Democratic supremacy in both houses of Congress, well knowing that the Democrats would never consent to lay the foundation for two Republican States, so long as they could prevent it, THE TRI-In commenting on The Tribune's re- Bune favored the admission of Dakota as marks Dakota Division, the Sioux Falls a state, but that scheme was killed by the Independent says: "Sioux Falls has no Dakota legislature. Now, however, the aspirations for the Capital of Dakota. politics of the country are so shaping that She has natural resources enough to make it will be possible, after the next general

vision, and on the 46th parallel, than the MARK TRIBUNE. Because it was im-, single to secure admission, and equally Teassible, at the time, to secure division ea the 46th parallel, in order to keep the so beet warm and attract attention to Dawill be the largest city in the territory, the editor of The Tribune, who was

,: ... in Washington, secured the introsuction of a bill for a division of the terstay on a north and south line, which ece, ved favorable attention from the sentte committee but this scheme did not receive favor in any quarter of the territory and was talked to death in no time. And this move, which was not expected to succeed, and only made for the purpose stated, is the only break in THE TRIBUNE'S record for division on the 46th parallel. Whether Bismarck will be the capitol of the new territory, should one be created. remains to be seen. Bismarck people will take their chances THE TRIBUNE favors livision on the 46th parallel; and if the eople of the Black Hills want a second livision creating a new territory from pordiens of Southern Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, THE TRIBUNE has no objection, out all must see that the causes which have made a separation between southeastern Dakota and the Black IIIIs desirable are passing away, and that these two sections will soon be united by one or wo lines of railway and by the rapid oc supation of the hitherto unsettled country lying between them. Should Dakota be admitted as she is, it is true that Northern Dakota would be a natural ally of the Black Hills, in any conflict between Southern Dakota and the Hills, because the two sections have interests and sympathies in common growing out of direct trade, while Northern and Southern Dakota have no common interests and no common sympathies.

STANLEY HUNTLEY, who made it so warm for Dakota journalists, and demoralized them to that extent that they still see ghosts of his pen in the columns or I'HE TRIBUNE, is now on the editorial s.aff of the Brooklyn Daily Edyle, the largest and best evening paper in the

THE Fargo Daily Aryus gives this country one day later news than any other newspaper. It deserves a liberal support known of should be known by all inteln I rom Bismarck and vicinity. Fargo mergent capitalists that the Northern Paciacle lands are such liberal advertisors that the daily is likely to prove a financial success from the start.

> Tue Chicago Times published the President's message two days before delivery. It was stale enough when it reached con-THE TRIBUNE gives it in full this

GEN. BRISBIN has withdrawn his charges against Indian Agent Frost, and made a public retraction and Frost has withdrawn a ten thousand dollar livel suit.

As THE TRIBUNE suspected the Reno case proves to be a triffing one. Reno will indoubtedly be acquitted.

Q. M. SERST. MARKS suicided at Fort Leogh a few days ago. Financial distress s supposed to be the cause.

THE Southerners deny that the Grant boom is gathering force in the South.

THE Black Hills Journal is stalwart

or the admission of Dakota as a State. THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE proposes a n mument to Eve, Col. Loansberry speak grandn ther. The Colonel is a nepotist, and his wicken attner, Marshill Jewed, (. consin of the Post-Aaster-General Jewell was was kicked out or Grant's campet) isn't any bester .- Fargo Times. The new editor of the Times is another but he won't get an olice to be kicked out of it he lives

, be as old as Eve s tempter. THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE says it wanted ol. Peter Donan. THE T. IEUNE Was like the vidow Butler.-Fargo Temes. Yes, she snew what she wanted and so did THE

If the recent trip of the righteous editor of the Jamestown Alert to this city had the same effect on him that it d.d on the patent insides of his paper, his stomach must have been in a terrible unsettled condition.

BISMARCK needs a night telegraph operator.

Who ever saw a cat nsh? What is an "idea?"

Did you November?

PURELY PERSONAL.

Geo. P. Flannery is ir Fargo, at court. Dr. L. P. Coe, of the N. P. Times, was in the city last night. D. C. Ciark, N. P. contractor, left for the east

yerterday. District Attorney John A. Stoyell, is at Fargo attending court.

Capt. Sanger, 6th Infantry, Ft. Lincoln, left for the east Monday. Lawyer Chiestrom, of Mandan, registered at the Sheridan this week.

Dr. Yeakle returned from Montana this week and left for the cast Tuesday.

Brainerd people have started ex-Postmaster Sherwood's wife in the stationery business, her the largest city in 'one of the grand. election, to divide Dakota, and in the ter- N. P., came in last night and left this morning. J. B. Power, and Treasurer Beiknap, of the Sole Agent for Val Blatz' Milwaukee

Belknap is also president of the Puget Sound

Dr. Wm A Bentley and wife left for St. Paul on Wednesday to spend a week among old friends at St. Paul and Rush City.

Chas. Gurley, the silver-toned orator of Rort Stevenson, was in the city this week, leaving Wednesday for Fargo and St. Paul.

The Valley City Times says Sanborn will have steam flouring mill. and W. W. Bowers is the pr. jector. The fuel will come from the N. P. ex-

J. G. MALLOY.

P. F. MALLOY.

WESTERN HOUSE, MALLOY BROS., Proj.

BISMARCK,

The house is centrally located and recently enlarged, refit eland returnished. Opposite the Railroad Depot. Prices reasonable.

REMOVAL.

The Tailoring Establishment

GOULD & DAHL

Has been removed to Main Street, next door to Day & Plints, where they will be gad to serve all their old customers an the public in their usual first class style and at low prices.

A FINE STOCK OF GODDS constantly on hand. Call and leave your orders GOULD & DAHL.

WEAVER & CO

Dealers in LUMBER, SHIRGLES AND LATH.

Doors, Sash and Mouldings. Also Contractors and Builders of all classes of

Buildings. Plans and Specifications.

Estimates furnished on short notice. GEO. OBERNE. Established H. M. Hosick

CHICAGO HIDE HOUSE. CASH PAID FOR Hices, Fues, Wool & Tallow. Oberne, Hosick & Co.,

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA Main House 131, 133 & 135 Kinzle St. CHICAGO. ILL.

Branch Houses

Omah, 5, & 30 Harney St Lincoln, Neb., 12 South 10th St Cheyenne, Wyeming Ter, 17th S.

Ottumwa, Iowa. 30 Main St.

Des Moines Iowa. Waln... & Second Sts.

Junction City, Kansas. South 7th St.

Sioux City, Iowa., Cearl St.

Pueblo. Colorado. Pueblo, Colorado. Bismarck, Dakota.

MONTANA MARKET, Corner Second and Main Streets,

JUSTUS BRAGG & CO., DEALERS IN

FRESH AND SALTAMEATS, FISH, POULTRY, GAML,

Batter, Eggs. Veget bles, Fruit and Canned Goods.

Special Attention given to the Steamboat Trade.

Broken-down. Bebilitated Constitutions. Both male and female, and all difficult cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere else-liound to be so by underliable facts. True Theory. No Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in Pamphles and Circulars by addressing the entitle of the control nently successful Liv. Geo. 1. Forbes. 174 W. Foarth Street. Cincinnati. Ohio. Byleow

WOODCHOPPERS WANTED At Fort Buford, D. T. Will pay

\$1.00 Per Cord

For Chopping Green Coltonwood. Work all winter if desired?

LEIGHTON & JORDAN.

CATARRH Will be maded with INSUF-FLATOR all complete for \$1.50. Address Dr. C. R. Sykes, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ili., who was cured by it nine years ago. Thous-ands cured since. If afraid of being humbugged, name this pa-per, and send ten cents to pay printing and postage for Book of full information, testimonials, etc You will never regret it.

ASA FISHER,

Wholesale Dealer in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Main-st., opp. Sheridau House,

Premium Export Lager Beer.

Legals.

Mortjuye Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become oppower of safe therein contained has become op-erative, made and executed by Louisa Weils, of Bismarck, D. T. to Ernest Beker and by hin as-signed to James A. Emmons, bearing date May 11, 18-6, on which said mortgage there is due at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Nine-ty-six dollars.

ty-six dollars.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Power of saie in said Mortgage contained and of the Statute in sach case made and provided; of the Statuse in such case made and provided; the Sherm of Burleigh county or his Deputy will sell at Public Autorion to the highest Adder on Saturday the 17th day of January, A. L. 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenood of said cay at the front door of the city Half in the city of Bismarck, the premises described in said Lortgage or so much thereof as may be necessed to satisfy the said of Four hundred and things six dollars and the sum of Fifty dollars. Afterwey's bee, provided for the said mortgage, together with the costs allowed by law. Said above mentioned primises being described as forces.

Lots that teen, (15) Figureen, (4) and 1 meen,

tioned premises being aescribe las forrows.

Lots the leen. (15) retureen. (4) and rincen,
(5), in Black Seventy-six, (10), ac ording to the
lecoract part increase of the fown of Lawmon,
Low on his firthe office of the register of preds
of Bar eigh condy, pakota remitory, other also
known as within a spread of the Last and of
the North east qualter of Section four in lownson of the last qualter of Section for the last su.p one name, and tailty-egm, of lange eighty, together with all the apparenances there to belonging.

Dated Bismarca, D. T., Nov. 26, 1879.

JAMES A. EndONS.

Assigned of Mortgige. D. O. PRESCON,

Attorney for Assignce.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, | Before In Justice's Court. County of burseigh. Geo. h Glase, Jun ice ci ine P. M. Granterry and P. Leo, copart-)

ners, doing business under the firm name and sty c of Granberry & Lco, rlaintifis. SULIMONS

Mary Brown, Defendant.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Mary Brown, Delenua, t. You are necesy sammoned to appear before

me, at my onice, ta said county on the Tha day of January A. D. 18 0, at 1 10 0, oca a in 1 2 antwee to the complaint of the above named plaintins, Granberry & 1. to, who claim, the core of yen the snarot fit any-bigat Dances and o seven Cent as pit, cipat and interest to sods, water and merchandise seld and active of to d lendant by plainti is at defendant s r plest. And you are never a stocked that if you have to appear and answer sand complaint as above required, and plaintils will take judy in a first You for the said amount of Inire Light is Mars and Sevent -seven Cents: together with costs

Given under my hand this 24th day of November. A. D. 1579. GEO. H GLASS,

Justice of the Peace within and to. Durleigh A. D. PKATP, Att'y for Pitfis

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. 1. Nov 11. 10 9. Complaint having been entercred at the office by Wintam A. Carr against Samuel D. Gurgis for abandoning his homestead entry No 50 ated May 19, 1879, upon the wig nwi 1 wi 2 w 1. Section 22. Township 1.99, Rrage 81 in bull 1 County. Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said eatry; the said parties are summoned to appear at this bance on the loss day of December, 1879, at IJ o'clock a m.. 40 respond and f raisa testimony concerning sail alleged

PETER MANTOL. Regist. 25-29 *

EDWARD I DROWN, R COVER.

UNITED STATES LAND CERTA IMBMARCI., D. T., N. V. 1.. 1 79. Notice is hereby given that the tall wingnamed settler has filed notice of his reteation to make finds proof in support of his cast and secure find entry there of at the explicit on of there may entry there of at the explication of thirty cays from the date of this notice, viz: 1 rown R. Granberry, I re emption D = No. 229 for the e¹/₂ of nw¹/₄, e¹/₂ of sw¹/₄. Sec 22. 10 139, Range 81, and names the following as his witn-sacs, viz: James Bio vii, Probles nerry and Joseph Ardron of Lucletza Costy.
2029 Persa Manion, as ster-

Proposals for Court-house and Jail Nortce is hereby given that sealed proposals for halding a conrelhouse and pail in accordance with the plans, specifications, and details now on the in the office of the County Clerk of Burbigh County, at Bismarca, D. T. will be received until tanuary 1, 1884 at 19 P. will be received until January 1, 1880 at ' P. M. will be received until January I. 1880 at 'P. M. Bids will be opened and passed upon by the Board at their regular meeting, the first Monday in January, 1880. Each bid-must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$5,00, conditional that five bidder will enter into a contract, with approved security in accordance with the plans, specifications and details, in case has a distance cented. Not more than one of the second terms. specifications and details, in case his hid as accepted. Not more than one-rightness, in ant for the construction of said building car be made until the contract shaft be executed and the building completed to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Board.

The building must be completed by September 1. 1880.

ber 1, 1850.
The builting will be of brick.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all ones.

By order of the Board of County Chamision-

Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 21, 137). 133 mo. Experience Accessery. Experience in every tradenof but the sensures

attorneys familiary the Policius, and the practree of the Patent effice targly fait in an ining Patents. The same rale applies in the oriested. Mineral, and Land claims brought before the General Land O cc. General Land O cc.
Presprey & Green, 509 Seventh street, Washton, D. C., have halfy arsof experience in practice in all Departments of the Government, (Send stamp for information)

COUNTY CLUBA'S O . T. ...

B.S.JALOS. D. I. De ... 1878.

Sealed of County on missioners until the most Monday in January, TeSt, at 2 o clock p. m., the haid of county of the creek nest Monday in January, 1650, at 2 o clock p. m., 17 the b i ding of a bring tions ap ic Creek no clock properties and Nine in the time of the quarter section care is dividing said sections; said b idge to be sold in accordance in the said sections; said b idge to be sold in accordance in the said sections; said b idge to be sold in accordance in the said sections. a ce with t plans and specifications how on the in this office.

1.3 order of the Board of County Commissioners,

Deputy Coun , Cork.

e. Mauriden & Co. Harness Makers and Saddlers. Tribane Block, 41 Main St Keep a Complete Assortment of

HARNESS, SABBLES, WHIPS, ETC. Repairing a Specialty.



NOT FAIL to send for our NEW PRICE LIST. More complete than ever. Contains descriptions of every thing required for personal or family cents for it. (Stamps will do.) We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ilk.

NEWSPAPER HICHIVE®

Brech-Londers, Rines, & Revalvers, OUR \$15 SHOT-SUN

IMPERFEGI PAGE

NEWSPAPERANCHIVE®

"OH, THE BEAUTIFUL SHOW"

AS SANG BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPOSTORIAL QUARTETTE.

Broken Stanzas Without Number. Which Can be Put to Pinafore Music or Phonographed for Enture Generations

Dunn & Co., Druggists, No. 92 Main

Helen Mar White at Champion Hall next Tuesday evening.

One hundred and twenty guests at the

Western House, Monday. A number of Bismare ers will attend the Fargo bail next Monday.

E. Menkus is closing out a fine stock of goods cheap, as they are going to the Hills. Dunn & Co. have received a very choice assortment of Granam's harness shap and

The Times says Fargo agitates a system of water works. The Han-y system is

The Cailson line boats are the only ones wintering at Yanaton this year. There in Temperance." are seven of them.

Frank Moore, post trader at the new post on the Little Hissouri, was in the city last week. He has a good thing.

Dr. "A." or Fort Stevenson, enjoyed a huge tarkey-diamer Thanksgiving. He shot it himsen, and is sure it was a "turk."

Last year the river troze over on the 15th of December. This year the urst man watace across on the Elm of Novem-

Several Sionx Indians and their wives were in the city weanerday, snopping. They rate in carriages and drive last

Larry Moore was shot in the shoulder Summy at rount reason, by his loving wife. Not dangerous. They were on a

They have a boy taby at Thomas Van Ettens, corn thanday merning. Van is provides than ever over his interesting family of boys.

To show the extent to which freighting is being carried, Chas. Kaşı suod slxty. eight acad of horses to two days, stomay and Tuesday, or this week. THE TRIBUNE job once did some fine

work in the way or New Year's cards this week. The order was given for parties in Australia and nondon, why. Parties wishing to see back numbers of

the St. Cam there, Contest Press and the Dakota papets can do so by caiting at The mile se once. Compacte mes age The Montana and Dacotah, of the Coul-

80h mae, navé beca anordagary repaired of changes received by the scam of this City may season, and with pry between St. Lottes and Prilsburgh tins winter. Le continuin has groved the back part of what was the Capital Holol to the fear of the Merchants. This will give him

twenty or tharty more steeping rooms and make his hoter second to none. Signor Capolia and John Sheppard have opened up the St. Paul Varience and are meeting with great success. These altists,

it will be remembered, played an engagement at Winney's this season. Mr.R. P. Harriman, who spent the summer A Bismarick, died at Grega Bay, Wis. a lew cays age. He was | very aged and infi m. it was be remembered. Mr. L. M. Rationan wiff return some time during

the winter. The enterior says the Mandan Literary Sortely is debuting the following question: Reso . /. Last the act of the Dakota flegishatti constituting Morton and Burleigh | Casey Anne countries under the name of the fatter, is Councily Thos behedent to Mandan.

Mr. Signor, road master of the N. P., Domaine Bolley John Domaine and this city. Darry J L. has parmanettry located at this |city.| Since coming here he has raised the grade Fryna Mrs Ann of the yard frack, making it the best on free John W the rive. E. T. Dorun has been promoted Gendraa P P master inceinance and assigned at Bismaick for duly.

The Baby Mine people have struck another vein of coal lifteen feet below the Hannegan James second year which is seven and analyteet thick and twenty per cent better coar han ! the second vein which they have been keny 600

of the North Pacific and will spend the winter in washington. The General can propably do most to forward the interests of the North Pacific at the coming session of Congress if he is not connected with the North Pacine company.

The sewer from the Sheridan House gives the Heathen Chinese near Fourth street a pretty loud benefit occasionally. The balm does very well for them but, as the Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-His-Whisky, who continues to mix drinks at two for a quarter, would remark, it is "entirely too strong for Christian appetites."

The alarm bell for the fire company, ordered some time ago, by the city council, has arrived - It is from the Buckeye Bell company; weighs 1,200 pounds and will he hang in a forty toot tower near the city hall. It is a good thing. The council should now meet and see that it is put up immediately so that it may be of service in case of fire.

Mr. Jewell has a few copies of his Directory and History of Bismarck left. It contains everything that a stranger wants to know concerning the adjoining country, and for the benefit of emigrants and people wishing to send copies to their regions, the price has been reduced to 75 cents and \$1. The latter contains a bird's eye view of Bismarck.

The widow of the late Hon. David Olmsted, who was president of the first territorial council of Minnesota, and the first mayor of St. Paul, died at St. Albans, Vt., a few days since. Mrs. Olmstead was the mother of David Olmstead, one of the incorporators of the BISMARCK TRIBUNE who still owns considerable property in and about Bismarck.

Louis Agard, an old settler of the O'Brien precinct, who has been engaged

as a trader for Parkin at Standing Rock and handled the hide department at the agency traders store, had a tussel with a Bro. Lo last week in which the Indian got the best of aim by a large majority. Louis' and was broken in two places, besides the Luttian complained of him for assant and was fined \$10 by the agents. and need the indian is satisfied that a touch of civilization has been granted

Thursday night the large saw-mill of to Breadwater, Hubbell & Co., Miles City, burned to the ground. Some 12,000 feet of lumber was ourned at the same time. The machinery was damaged so as to render it useicss.

that occasion. It will, no doubt, he accepted as the church is still nearly \$500 benind. Sam is now giving a good show.

There is an increasing interest in the Banarck, D. T. Dec. 1, 1879 revival services now being held at the City Hall. They will be continued every night, excepting Monday, until further

Themes of Discourses at City Hall, Sunday next, J. M. Bull, pastor, at 11 a. m., "What is Christianity?" At 7:30 p.

About forty were in attendance at the Presbyterian sociable at Dr. H. R. Porter's last evening. Dunn & Co. have received a very fine

assortment of Diaries for 1880. Helen Mar White at Champion Hall next Tuesday evening.

Don't You Forget It.

That the St. Paul Branch Clothing. House has made most all the nobby suits for the Bon Tons of the city and they will show you now the nicest line of piece goods to select from that have ever been hown by traveling tailors, and will guar. antee a sure fit.

Candies. One thousand pounds of fresh candies just re-W. A. HOLLEHBAER'S. Fresh Chicago Celery at

CHAS. KUPITZ. Money to Loan. F. J. CALL. Sonsed Pigs Feet and Tripe at

CHAS. KUPITZ. Window Glass, All sizes and sut to order at

W. A. HOLLEMBARK S. Money to Loan. Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.

M. P. SLATTERY, Third Street, Bismarck, D. Full asrortment of Ladies' and Wisses Furs at Special Bargains

W. B. WATSON'S.

New Buckwheat Flour at CHAS. KUPITZ.

Toile: Articles, Perfumery, of all kinds, etc. at W. A. Hollembaek'

Lemons and all kinds of fre-h Fruit, Pears,

Protect your Eyes and save expense by obtaining Lump Shades at

Go to J. H. Marshall's for a No. 1 German

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Oflice, for the week ending, friday, Nov. 26, 18,9; Leo Annie 2 Lanz Jacob

Avers W S 2 Frown A C Campbell Wm Dobaane Edward

Hali Dick Harrison Anna B dagan John W ttammondal J 2 Hauscome of rah

Marsa John McDermort James McLaughin Katie Mulkera is L Mulden William Patterson A.B l etersoa christian Parmer G a Pack Miles Prysack Robert Quian M a Locae dames Swenson auton bm.in.i a Stone James Veasey John Vicaers rerry wara Frank Warner Gldeon Westfall John Whatoocx Stev

working. The first is four feet thick, the second four feet and the next seven and a half feet:

The standar Criterion says Gen. Rosser give date or list.

The standar Criterion says Gen. Rosser give date or list.

C. a. hopping T. P. M.



Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid on recept of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane St., New York. Most cheap powders contain alam; dangerous to health avoid them; especially when offered loose or in bulk.

of Bismarck \$1.00

by given that all personal property tax in the countvof Burleigh for Sam Whitney tenders the Episcopal Church a benefit next Monday evening and will put "Kathleen" on the boards on that occasion it will no describe that occasion it will no describe the control of the country of the co now due.

W. B. WATSON,

WATER! WATER 25 Cents Per Barrel

Buy your water from the

GREENT RUN BY

Harrigan & Marble. Best in the City

You can m: ke ling our Sterling Chemical Wicks-Never needs trimming—No smoke or smed —10 cents (each. 3 for 25 cents. Send stamp for catalogue of Wonderful Inventions. starte and faucy goods. Parsons, Foster & Co., 125 Clark St., Unicago.

> W. H. W. COHER. Proprietor

TONSORIAL PARLORS Main Street, next to Merchants Bank.

Hair Cutting and Shampooing A Specialty. Hot and Cold Baths.

Sheriff's Sale. Sheriff: Sale.

OTICE is hereb given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Burleigh County, D. T., on a independent rendered therein is an action water in John A. Lickean was plaintiff and Abstey Gray and Mrs. Ansley Gray were detendents against the goods and hatters and lands of the said defendants. I have levied upon the right little and interest which the said defendants had on the funth ay of May, 1879, in and to the tofowing the cribed personal property to wit:

One secretary or writing desk
One breakfast table.
One parior steel

One parior stock wo bureaus One Students lamp One camp casir

the door mat One set window curtains the spring mattress Three slangers One bed spread

Que parior chair One parior stool One rng Foor matting One rocking chair

Two parlor chairs
Two cain seat chairs Our oval stand One bed mattress and spring

One students amp. Three feather piliows Olle confort, r Three woolen blankets.

One mattress One bed spread One partor chair Che stool One rug One trank and contents

rive pictures

the pictures
One crimper
One bedstead, mattress, washstand
One library
One clothes wringer
Two calle bottom chairs a
Che rocking chair
All of which i shall expose for sale and sell to
the highest bidder at the front door of Engine
Hall so called in the City of Bismarck. D. T..
Links the place where said District Court was

g the place where said District Court was On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1879, at

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
STOYELL & BALL, Flaintiff's Attys.
Dated Nov. 16th, 1879.

BUY THE CELEBRATED Spring Tooth Harrow. FOR YOUR BARLY SHEDING.

J. G. MILLER. agent in Burleigh County, for

BENSON. BATES & CO. Manuficturers, St. Paul, Minn.

AUSTIN LOGAN. THE FAMILY GROCERIES BAKERY.

Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. The choicest

Day & Plants, Watchmakers and Jewelers

Also dealers in all kinds of

SEWING

TAXES DUE. DISMATCK Flouring Mills.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA. BENNETT & BURT, Proprietors. Manufacture the Choicest of Brands of Family Flour.

PRIDE OF BISMARCK,"

"BURT'S BEST"----PATENT PROCES.

Warrantrd to give entire satisfaction. Also keep constantly on hand

Corn Meal, Feed, Graham Flour, Bran and Shorts. Orders given will be promptly attended to and delivered free to any part of the city.

McLEAN & MACNIDER, Wholesale

Grocors.

Sole Agents for Schlitz's Export Beer and Peasley's Ale and Porter. Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

W. B. WATSON. GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

98 MAIN STREET

J. W. BAYEOND

BISMARGK, D. T.

JOHN'LUDEWIG,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, FURNISHING GOODS, Grocories, Provisions, Todaccos, Cigars & Smokers' Goods. GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

98 Main Street.

Bismarck, D. T.

New Stock, New Store and Low Prices. Call and examine and see for yourselves.

J. C. CADY.

Furniture and Undertaking; No. 19 NORTH THIND ST., BISMARCK, D. T.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ETC.

DUNN CO.,

PIONEER DRUGGISTS, A Full Line of Grugs, Medicines, Paints, Ols, Glass, Etc.,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MRS. LINN.

FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER. 26 North Third Street. Bismarck, D, T.

Wm. Glitschka,

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Candy, Fruit. Cass Ware, Crockery . and Stonewere. Opposite Post Office.

MACHINES, SEND TO F. G. RICH & Co. Portland, best Agency Business in the Expensive outil face.

with RHEURATION. FARTANAPEN NEURALGRA. NEUVOUS and SEX-WALLEBELETY. General III Health. Wasting, Decay. Urinary Diseases, Spl-nal Diseases. Bysnepsia, Etc., Etc., to-whom will be sent my book on Medical Electri-city, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renown-mit to their success in saving many lives, by ed for their success in saving many lives. by Curing All CHRONIC DISEASES. Send Symptoms and stamp-for Diagnosis to Disease. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth St...

Continued from seventh page committee having reported, have been the negative by a vote in the House of Representatives. For the reason here stated and in view of the fact of further uncertainty on this point, will be calculated to obstruct other much needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service and to unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that the decision arrived at by Congress at its last eession be permitted to

TIMBER THEFTS.

The efforts made by the department of the interior to arrest the depredations on the timber lands of the United States have been con tinued and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States. Others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make payment to the government for the value of timber taken by them. The proceeds of prosecution and settlements, being turned into the treasury, will exceed the the sums amount of appropriated by Congress for the purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact. that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is possible, if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that end made by Congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed except in the Territories where timber for the daily requirements of the population cannot under the present state of the law be easily obtained.' I therefore earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior that a law be enacted enabling the government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping reduction of the forests. The enactment of such a law seems to become a more pressing necessity every day.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the department of agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural productions, as compared with our home consumption, and the largely increased and highly profitable market abroad have enjoyed in years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. must look to its continued maintenance for substantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor directed by scientific knowledge yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The ommission to render such aid is not a wise economy, but on the contrary, undoubtedly results in the losses of immense sums annually, tkat might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vi-The results already accomtal interest. plished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner. With a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable effectively prosecute objects which for established appropriations are neededfor a more complete laboratory for the establishment of a veterinary division and a division of forestry and for an increase of force. The requirements for these and other purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner, under the head of immediate necessities of the department, will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interest of agriculture.

EDUCATION. It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests in Congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action, in the States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common school systems of the newer States, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of their universities, and of colleges of agriculture and mechanic art. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all these interests and the extension of some advantages to every portion of the country it is hoped will receive your favorable considera-

THE CAPITOL LIBRARY. To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national legislature. The library) gathered at the capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly increasing stores. The magnitude and importance of the collection, increased as it is by the deposits under the laws of copyright, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once adequate and fire proof. The location of such public buildings, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of Congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which

should unite all suffrages and which should no longer be delayed.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. Congress of August 2nd, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the President is a member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of masonry has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base and increasing the stability of the structure, rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly recommended that such further appropriation be made for the continued prosecution of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject. I have taken occasion to recommend to Congress the adoption of a generous policy toward the District of Columbia- The report of the commissioners of the District, herewith transmitted, contain considerations and recommendations, to all of which I earnestly invite careful attention. I ask early and favorable consideration of the views which they express as to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Potomac and its eastern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of the streets of the capital heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and by delay rendered almost impassable, and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are take off our hat to wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of chicken that dances."

these important works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal treasury.

will add to the adjacent lands and Larks now a cluster of grapes which so deceived owned by the United States a large and value; the birds that they preded to the print able domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reimburse its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purpose of naviga-

The constitution has invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. Its citizens must of necessity look to Congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests and as the territory of this District is the common property of the people of the United States who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I can not doubt that you will be amply sustained by the general voice of the country in any measure you may adopt for this purpose.

I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of the public schools of this District, as exhibited in the report of the commissioners. While the number of the pupils is rapidly increasing, no adequate profor school exists a corresponding accommodation and the commissioners without the means to meet this urgent need A number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented, and are in important particulars unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in Columbia is surely en the District of entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the national government as in the several States and Territories, to which munificent grants of the public lands have been made for he endowment of schools and universities. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 1st, 1879.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To VENTILATE A ROOM.—To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the room to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirt-Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thickness of the wall, and the other arm should be two feet long, standing vertically in the corner of the room; if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficient to ventilate a room of moderate size.

A SIMPLE RAT AND MICE EXTER-MINATOR. —A German | newspaper gives the following simple method for exterminating rats and mice, which, it states, has been successfully tried by one Baron Von Backhofen and others for some time past: | "A | mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put around for the rats to eat." Several correspondents of the paper write to confirm the experience of the noble Baron and his neighbors in the extirpation of rats and mice by this simple remedy.

Crows may be kept from corn by first pouring hot water on a half bushel of the seed, and then a pint of tar, stirring it quickly. Every grain will become coated with a delicate varnish of tar, and, if then rolled in airslacked lime before planting, no crow will touch it. But, should this remedy come too late in the season, another equally efficacious may be used, and this is the common one of stringing the field. No crow will enter an angle tormed by two suspended strings stretched on poles. A curious illustration occurred some years ago, on a long strip of sowed corn (for fodder) which was protected by a zigzag string running from one end to the other. Within the angles formed by the string not a bundle was touched, but close without them. at each end, the whole crop was demolished. A crow is a remarkably wise fool, and this is a complete mode of circumventing him.

The Heat of the Sun.

Since astronomers have computed with scientific accuracy the vast amount of heat radiated into space by the sun, they have been puzzled to account for its unfailing supply. Whatever be the nature of the heat, or however boundless the capacity of the sun to furnish it, exhaustion is inevitable, unless sources of supply exist outside of the sun.

As there has been no perceptible diminution of heat since the time of the Babylonian and Greek astronomers, it is evident that such sources of supply must exist, and it is the task of science

to find them out. Prof. Peirce, of Harvard University, who stands at the head of American mathematicians, has no doubt that meteorites, are an unfailing fountain of supply. He thinks our system is crowd-The joint commission, created by the act of ed with them; that they are perpetually falling upon the sun's surface, and the

arrested motion is converted into heat. The theory is plausible, and in harmony with what we know of the vast number of meteorites that have their orbits within our system, as shown by the meteoric showers of August and November. But it would seem that there must be a slow accretion in the mass of the sun in the course of centuries, disturbing the order of the system by the inevitable laws of gravity. If there is substance enough in the meteorites to develop heat, there must be _____ce enough to increase weight.

A Dancing Rooster. Not very far behind the story of the hen that hatched alligators is this story of a dancing pooster, told by the Alabamian, of Wetumpka, Ala.: "We learn from Dr. T. B. Whitby that Mr. Samuel Spigener, living near Buyckville, entertained him recently with a dancing rooster. Mr. Spigener called up his crower and offered him some dough provided he will cut a 'double shuffle, which the fowl proceeds to do, to the merriment of the crowd. We have seen a dog churn butter, but we take off our hat to the Buyckville The Dog and the Picture.

There is a story told of an old Greek The filling of the flats in front of the city artist, to the effect that he once painted the birds that they pecked at the paint-The story has been doubted, because, it is said, birds have no perception of artistic effects. But a writer in Nature tells of a dog which appreciated a picture:

In 1843, a young and self-taught artist asked me to allow him to paint my likeness in oil-colors, and I consented. His studio was in the next town, three miles distant, and, as often as required, I went over; I, however, did not take my dog with me.

It was done in kit-cat size, and he succeeded so well in the likeness and artistic work that, when exhibited at the annual meeting of the Polytechnic Society at Falmouth, a medal was awarded to it, and, as well, it was "highly commended." Not only this, it brought him into notice, and gained him lots of employment. The artist was so grateful for my attention that he presented me with the painting, and I still have it.

When it was brought to my house, my old dog was present with the family at the "unveiling;" nothing was said to him, nor invitation given to him to notice it.

We saw that his gaze was steadily fixed on it, and he soon became excited, and whined, and tried to lick and scratch it, and was so much taken up with it that we-although knowing so well his intelligence-were all quite surprised; in fact, could scarcely believe that he should know it was my likeness.

We, however, had sufficient proof after it was hung up in our parlor; the room was rather low, and under the picture stood a chair. The door was left open without any thought about the dog; he, however, soon found it out, when a low whining and scratching was heard by the family, and, on search being made, he was in the chair trying to get at the picture.

After this, I put it up higher, so as to prevent it being injured by him. This did not prevent him from paying attention to it; for, whenever I was away from home, whether for a short or long time—sometimes for several days -he spent most of his time gazing on it, and, as it appeared to give him comfort, the door was always left open for

When I was long away, he made a low whining, as if to draw attention to it. This lasted for years, in fact, as long as he lived and was able to see it.

He Caught the Train.

There is a well-known gentleman of this city, says the Cincinnati | Times, who does business in Autora, Ind. His place of business and residence are connected by telerhone. He has been in the habit of returning every evening on the 5 o'clock train, or, when press of work detained him, of telephoning his faithful better-half to that effect. This arrangement was eminently satisfactory until recently. It isn't so now, and this is the why and wherefore:

A few days ago Head (we call him Head because that is a long way from his name) called up his wife, and in a troubled tone informed her through the telephone - with microphone attachment—that he was absolutely overloaded with business, and wouldn't be able to leave until the late train. "Very well, dear," she replied; "come

as soon as you can."

Just as he received this message, a friend sitting in the office started up and remarked:

'Hello, Head; there go the Misses Blank that I promised to introduce you "That's so!" said Head; "call them

in; I would like to know them." A moment later and the ladies were introduced, and the overworked Bencdict was bowing, smiling and getting off little neat speeches something like

"I am really delighted to meet you, ladies. It is so refreshing to have such pleasant society in our dusty, musty office. The time has been hanging so wearily on our hands -we have abso-

lutely nothing to do. Here the telephone bell began to

"Well, what is it?" impatiently asked Mr. Head.

Then a sweet voice, in which were blended mild anger and sad reproach, softly murmured over the wire from the city thirty miles away:

"My dear, couldn't you catch that 5-o'clock train, if you were to try?" The unbappy young man had been talking in too close proximity to the

microphone. Presence of Mind.

Scene in Edinburgh: I slept in the same room with my mother. One morning I called out much alarmed, "There is lightning!" but my mother said, after a moment, "No, it is fire!" and on opening the window shutters I found the flakes of fire flying past had made the glsss quite hot. The next house but one was on fire, STRICT ATTENTION TO ORDERS BY MAIL. and burning fiercely, and the people next door were throwing every thing they possessed—even chini and glass—out of the windows into the street. We dressed quickly, and my mother sent immediatey to Trotter, the upholsterer, for 4 men. We then put our family papers, our silver, &c., &c., into trunks, then my mother said, "Now let us breakfast: it is time enough for us to move our things when the next house takes fire." Or its doing so there was every probability, because casks of turpentine and oil were exploding in a carriage manufactory at the back of it. The fire was extinguished, and we had only the four men to pay for doing nothing, nor did we sacrifice any of our property like our neighbors.

who had completely lost their heads from error.—Memoirs of Mary Somerville.

Dispatches from Los Pinos state that up to Menday, Nov. 24, the Indians had not returned to that point, though it was reported they were preparing to come in. Ouray said the hostiles were arming, evidently fearing trouble. Dispatches don't indicate the commission expect to accomplish much more. It is reported they have fears a campaign has already been arranged, that one column is to march from Milky River, one from Utah, and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded and prepared to resist any attack

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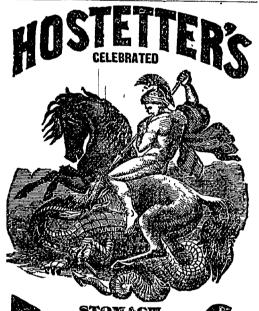
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Dated April 7, 1878.

H. E. SARGENT,

H. E. SARGENT,
General Manager, St. Paul.
G. G. SANBORN
H. A. TOWNE,
Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt.,
Superintendent,
Bt. Paul.
Brainerd. G. G. SANBORN

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Continued from second page. slands to make surveys and take possession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samea in the harbor of Pago. A coaling

convenient and useful to the United States

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with Roumania and Servia, now become independent sovereignties, is at present under onsideration and is a subject of diplomatic correspondence.

FOREIGN TRADE.

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that by judicious action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American products and manufactures will find new and expanding markets. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject under the system now adopted have resulted in obtaining much valuable information which has been and will continue to be laid before Congress and the public from time to time.

ALASKA. The third article of the treaty with Russia of March 30, 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all rights of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, prosperity and religion. The uncivilized tribes are subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt. In regard to the aboriginal tribes of that country, both the obligations of the treaty and the pecessities of the people demand that some organized form of government over the territory of Alaska be adopted. There appears to be no law for the arrest of persons charged with common law offenses, such as assault, robbery and murder, and no magistrate authorized to issue or execute process in such cases. Serious difficulties have already arisen from offenses of this character, not only among the original inhabitants among citizens of the United States and other countries who have engaged in mining, fishing and other business operations within the territory. A bill authorizing the appointment of justices of the peace and constables, and the arrest and detection of persons charged with criminal offenses and providing for an apeal to United States courts for the district of Oregon on suitable cases will at the proper time be submitted to Congress.

THE TREASURY.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the condition of the public finances The ordinary revenues from all

sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1079 were......\$273,\$27,154 46 The ordinary expenditures for the same period were...... 266,947,883 53 Leaving a surplus revenue for

6,879,300 93 the year of..... The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as fol-

Actual receipts for first quaiter commencing July, 1879..... \$ 79,843,663 61 Estimated receipts for remaining three quarters of the year 208,156,334 39 Total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and esti-

mated..... 288,000,000 00 The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing,

July 1, 1879, actual expendi-.....\$ 91,683,385 10 For the remaining three quar-

ters of the year the expenditures are estimated at..... 172,316,614 90 264,000,000 00 Making the total expenditures. Leaving an estimated surplus of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of.

The total receipts during the next fiscal ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be.....

And the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same

24,000,000 00

278.097.364 39 period will be..... Leaving a surplus of \$9,902,635.61 for that The large amount expended for the airears

of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to \$21,747,249,60, has prevented the appropriation of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year, but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking f ind can hereafter be maintained without any change of the existing law.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of warfreports that the war'department] estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,380,428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that department during a period of at least twelve years. He congurs with the general of the army in recommending such legislation as will authorize the establishment of the full number of 25,000 men for the line of the army, exclusive of 3,463 men required for detached duties, and therefore not available for service in the

He also recommends that Congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of abandoned military posts and reservations which, though very valuable in them-elves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilizaturn and settlement.

He unites with the quartermaster general in recommending that appropriations be made for to construction of a cheap and perfectly firepossibuilding for the safe storage of a vast mount of money, accounts, vouchers, claims and other valuable reports now in the quartermaster general's office and exposed to great risk and to total destruction by fire.

He also recommends, in conformity with the views of the judge advocate general, some de-sultory legislation in reference to the military statute of convictions as applied to the crime of desertion.

In these several recommendations I concur. The secretary of war further reports that the work for the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river, under contract with and \$2,387,559.23 more than in 1877. The ex-Mr. James B. Eads, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, has been prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of successin the attainment of the results than The channel during any previous years. through the South Pass, which at the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and one-half feet of water, had, on the 5th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than 200 feet and a central depth of thirty feet. Payments have been made in accordance with the contract, as the work has progressed, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,250,000, and further payments will become due as provided by the statutes, in event of success in maintrining the channel now secured.

The reports of the general of the army and his subordinates present a full detailed account of the military operations for the suppression of hostilities, and praises are justly awarded the officers and troops engaged, for the promptitude, skill and courage displayed. The past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and quiet on the Mexican from ti er, and there is reason to believe the efforts of this government and of Mexico to maintain or der in that region will prove permanently

ve ar to find temporary though crowded ac-

of its records in the completed east wing of the building, designed for the state, war and navy departments. The construction of the north wing of the building, the part of the station is to be established there which will be structure intended for use of the war department, is being carried forward with all possible dispatch, and the work should receive from Congress such liberal appropriations as will secure its speedy completion.

THE NAVY. The report of the secretary of the navy shows continued improvement in that branch of the service. During the last fiscal year extensive repairs have been made on vessels and two new ships have been completed and made ready for sea. The total expenditures, ended June 30,1879, including specific appropriations not estimated for by the department, were \$1,353,-571.09. The expenses chargeable to the year, after deducting the amount of the specific appropriation, were \$13,343,317.79. But this is subject to a reduction of \$283,725.99, that amount having been drawn upon warrants, but not paid out during the year. The amount of appropriations applied to the last fiscal year was \$14,538,646.17. There was therefore a balance of \$1,479,054.37 remaining unexpended and to the credit of the department on June 30,

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$14,864,147.93, which exceeds the appropriations for the present fiscal year \$301,-The reason for this increase is explained in the secretary's report. The appropriations available for the present fiscal year are \$14,502,250.67, which will, in the opinion of the secretary, answer all the ordinary demands of the service. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1st to Nov. 14, 1879, was \$5,770,404.12, of which \$1,095,440.33 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditures for that period \$4,674,963.79. If the expenditures of the remaining two-thirds of the year do not exceed the proportion for these four months, there will remain unexpended at the end of the year \$477,359.30 of current appropriations.

The report of the secretary shows the gratifying fact that among all the disbursing officers of the pay corps of the navy, there is not one who is a defaulter to the extent of a single dollar. I unite with him in recommending the removal of the Observatory to a more healthful location. That institution reflects'credit upon the nation and has obtained the approbation of scientific men in all parts of the world. Its removal from its present location would not only be conducive to the health of its officers and professors, but would greatly increase its usefulness.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The appropriation for judicial expenses which has heretofore been made for the department of justice in gross was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, and since June 30 these officers have continued the performance of their duties without compensation from the government, taking apon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances has the proper execution of process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriations. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the at-torney general, who informed them, how-ever, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by Congress. therefore especially recommend that an immediate appropriation be made by Congress for

The act making the principal appropriation for the department of justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1870, entitled an act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the right of citizens in the United States to vote in the several States of the United States, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary

No appropriation was made for this purpose 288,000,000 00 for the current year. As no general election for ans a title in fee, inalienable for twenty-five members of Congress occurred, the omission years, to the farm lands assigned to them by was a matter of little practical importance. Such elections will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elec-

THE SUPREME COURT.

The business of the supreme court is at present largely in arrears. It cannot be expected that more cases can be decided than are now disposed of in the annual session, or that by any assiduity the distinguished magistrates who compose the court can accomplish more than is now done. In the courts of many of the circuits the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. It is believed all is done in each circuit which can be fairly expected, and the evils arising from delay are less heavily felt by the United States than by private suitors, as its causes are advanced by the courts when it is seen that they involve the discussion of questions of a public

character. The remedy suggested by the attorney gen eral is the appointment of additional circuit judges and the creation of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, which shall relieve the supreme court of a part of its jurisdiction, while a larger force is also obtained for the performance of circuit duties. I recommend this suggestion to the consideration of Congress. It would seem to afford a complete remedy and would involve, if ten additional circuit judges are appointed, an expenditure at the present rate of salaries of not more than \$60,000 a year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The report of the postmaster general bears testimony to the general revival in business throughout the country. The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$30,041,982.86, being \$764,465.91 more than in the preceding 'year. penditures of the department were \$83,449,-899.45, of which the sum of \$376,461 63 was paid on liabilities incurred in preceeding years. The expenditures during the year were \$801,-209.77 less than in the preceding year. This reduction is to be attributed mainly to the operation of the law passed on June 17, 1877, changing the compensation of postmasters from a commission on the value of stamps sold, to a commission on the stamps cancelled.

The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the department, was \$303,454.96, being \$2,-276,197,86 less than in the preceeding year. The expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are estimated at \$39,920,900, and the receipts from all sources at \$32,210, 000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for out of the treasury of \$7,710,900.

The relations of the department with the railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the general reduction by Congress of their compensation by the appropriation' for general facilities, and the railway postoffice lines have been greatly extended, especially in the Southern States.

The interests of the railway mail | service would be greatly promoted and the expendi-tures could be readily controlled by the classi-The department was enabled during the past | fication of the employes of the railway mail, ye ar to find temporary though crowded accommended by the postmaster general. The appropriations for services with respect to

which the maximum limit is already fixed by law to be made in gross.

The postmaster general recommends an amendment to the law regulating an increase of compensation for increased service and increased speed on Star routes so as to enable him to advertise for proposals for such increased service and speed.

He also suggests the advantages to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enact-ment of a general law authorizing contracts with American built steamers carrying the American flag for transporting the mail between the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America at a fixed maximum per mile, the amount to be expended being equalated by annual appropriations in like manner with the amount for the domestic Star

The arrangements made by the postmastergeneral and the secretary of the treasury for the collection of duties upon books received in the mail from foreign countries has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made that Congress now extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

THE INDIANS.

The reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes and our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of proprty, is all the more to be lamented.

The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute reservation, Western Colorado, has become so familiar by elaborate report in the public press, that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile conflicts between the Indians and the border settlements in Western Col-

The other disturbances occurred at the Meselaro Agency in New Mexico, where Nieland, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, being vigorously charged by a military force made his way across the Mexican border and is now on a forgign soil.

While these occurrences, in which compara-tively small numbers of Indians were engaged, are most deplorable, a vast majority of our Indian population have fully justified the expectation of those who believe that by humane peaceful influences, the Indians led to abandon the habits of savage life, and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. What they have already accomplished is shown in the purpoint of agricultural and mechanical work. The remarkable success which has attended the experiment of employing as freighters a class of Indians hitherto counted among the wildest and most intractable, and the general and preent desire expressed by them for the education of their children, may be taken as sufficient proof that they will be found capable of accomplishing much more if they continue to be wisely and fairly guided.

The Indian policy, sketched in the report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provisions for the education of Indian youths, to settle the Indians upon farm lots in severalty, and to give them title in fee on their farms inalienable for a certain number of years, and when their, wants are thus provided, to dispose of by sale of lands on their reservations, not occuried and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by annual appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the Indians and is calculated to remove those obstructions which the existence of large reservations presents to the settlement and development of the country. I therefore earnestly recommend the enzetment of a law enabling the government to give Indiyears, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation in my first annual message that a law be passed Indians who admitting satisfactory proofs supporting their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the beriefit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of

inalienability for a certain period. The experiment of sending a number of Indian children of both sexes to the Hampton normal and agricultural institute, in Virginia, to receive an elemementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other industries, has led to results so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the interior department for the establishment Indian school of an or a larger This school has now 158 scale. selected from various tribes pupils, and in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope in a similar manner at Forest Grove in Oregon These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American

Last spring information was received of the organization of an extensive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation by unauthorized persons of certain lands in the Indian country ceded by the Cherokees to the government for the purpose of settlement by other Indian tribes. 29th of April I issued a proclamation warning all persons against participation in such an attempt and by the co-operation of a military force the invasion was promptly checked. It is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that Territory to the full extent of the executive, but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a Territory so large, and with a population so sparce. and so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the repetition of attempts as happened year, when the surrounding States are more densely settled, and the westward movement of our population look still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the In dian territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contin-gency. I therefore fully approve of the advice given to them by the secretary of the interior on a recent occasion to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual title in fee instead of the present tribal ownership in common, and consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the government for their benefit. By adopting such a policy they would more certainly secure themselves in the value of their possessions and at the same time promote progress in civilization and prosperity, than by endeavoring to perpetuate the present state of things in the Territory.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was in the Forty-fifth Congress referred to a joint committee of both Houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that a decision of that questior, then in prospect, would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as the Indians themselves. Since then,

- Continued on sixth page

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IMPERFECT PAGE

FIENDISH FIRE. The Sheriden House Livery Stable Reduced to Ashes. At half past six last evening not only the cry of are, but its red glare upon the snow and sky attracted everyone to the Sheridan House barn occupied by Stoyell & Laib as a livery stable. It is supposed to have caught either from a defective lamp or a digar stub. So rapidly did the flames envelope the building that all efforts to save it were useless. The fire company were on hand in good time, and set at work to save the coal and wagon house only tweaty-four feet from the burning building. The wind was blowing hard and the fiery tongue of the greedy red demon happed against the dry building with terrible determination, but through the efficiency of Foreman Sloan and his pipemen, and the steady stream from the Babcock the building was saved. L. N. Grif fin did heroic work on the building by several times putting out fires on the roof with snow. Mr. Bly looses about \$1,260, the building not being insured. Stoyell & Laii 100se but little as most of the harness, robes, etc., were taken out in time. Ar. Laib lost his trunk, filled with clothing, et . valued at \$200. A new barn twice the size of the other will be erected in the spring. Emerson looses a \$60 piow; a set of harness and a baffalo robe. Wall Paper. A complete stock of the finest designs for sale t cost at W. A. Hollenbark's. Shawls Shawls. All wool double W. B. WATSON'S.

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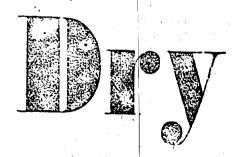
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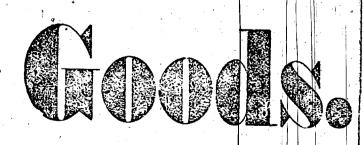
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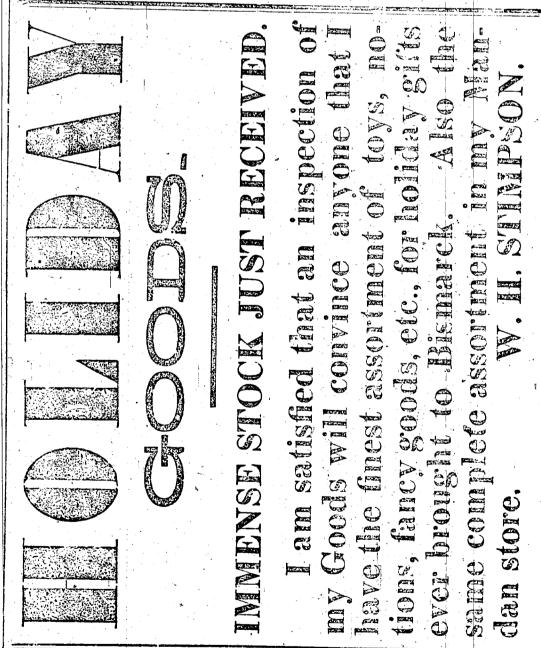
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